

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Handy, Washington

SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY TRUMBULL, WHICH HANGS IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, WASHINGTON

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WHOLE No. 371

THE TRAVELS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



OR one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence had been given to the world, that immortal document was without a permanent home. It moved through ten different cities and towns, scattered hither and yon through five different states. Three times it was hurriedly carried off to escape capture, or destruction, at the hands of the troopers of the king of the country against whom its thunder was and had been directed, and once, at least, its transfer to other quarters saved it from flames that completely gutted the supposedly fireproof government building in which it had been stored. In its wanderings it has rested for periods ranging from a few hours to several years, and the longest times it has been in any one place have been thirty-six and forty-four years, respectively. Both of these lengthy periods were spent in Washington, D. C., the first in the United States Patent Office and the second in the present building of the Department of State. The cities and towns which have had the

honor of harboring the Declaration are: Philadelphia, Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania; Trenton and Princeton, New Jersey; New York City, Annapolis and Baltimore, Maryland; Leesburg, Virginia, and Washington, D. C.

The Declaration has been out of the Government's hands but twice since 1776; once by force of circumstances and once by favor. It did not possess a real, permanent home for 101 years after its birth, and this home was the huge granite building in the capital of the nation, just west of the White House which is known to Washingtonians as the State, War and Navy Building. In the library of the Department of State section of this structure the Declaration remained undisturbed for a longer period of time than it had ever before experienced. From here it went upon what will probably be its last journey when it was transferred in 1921 to the Library of Congress by special order of the President of the United States.

The travels of the Declaration since July, 1776, are interesting in many ways; they are typical of the early, unsettled

state of our democratic experiment in government, and the latter portion of those wanderings exemplify a mistaken idea in government economy in not making proper provision for preserving the important records of our past.

The first journey of the Declaration was from Philadelphia to Baltimore, in the same year that saw the signing of that historical parchment. After the Declaration was engrossed and signed it was filed in the office of Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the Continental Congress, whose office was in the building where the Congress sat, the Pennsylvania State House, later to be known as Independence Hall. Like all parchment documents it was rolled up (there is no indication that the Declaration was ever folded) and rested undisturbed in Thomson's file, except when brought out to be signed by different delegates, until the near approach of the British, closely pursuing Washington, forced the Commander-in-Chief across the Delaware River. Congress hastily adjourned from Philadelphia, December 12th, to reconvene in Baltimore, eight days later. The papers and records, including the Declaration, were packed into two light wagons, which Congress had purchased for its own use in October, and carried to the Maryland city. It was here that the Declaration was published, in printed form, for the second time, by order of Congress and, in this publication, the names of the signers were made public for the first time. Washington's brilliant victories at Trenton and Princeton forced the British out of West Jersey, and early in March, 1777, Congress returned to Philadelphia. After a short visit of a little over two months the Declaration returned to its first home. In September, 1777, came another alarm. This time the British moved by water to

the head of Chesapeake Bay, to march overland against Philadelphia from the south. Brandywine, where Washington shook the British confidence; Red Bank, where the Hessians under Count Dunlop suffered a bloody repulse; Fort Island, in the Delaware, that withstood terrific bombardment and destroyed two fine British ships and Washington's excellent manœuvring held Howe in check for a time; but the end was inevitable. Congress adjourned to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, when it became apparent that Philadelphia could not be saved. It was offered quarters in the court house where the Pennsylvania Legislature was then sitting; this was not to its taste so it removed to York. The Declaration of Independence remained in the York court house until the news came that the British had evacuated Philadelphia. The papers and records were again packed in wagons and jolted down the old York road into Philadelphia, July 2, 1778, the Declaration was home once more in Philadelphia.

In the year 1777, the first anniversary of the Declaration, passed unnoticed. The situation then was depressing. Burgoyne was advancing from Canada and Schuyler was retreating before him; Howe had sailed from New York and the entire coast from Massachusetts to the Carolinas was in dread; Congress was distraught with the difficulties that pressed in upon all sides. But in June, 1778, matters had improved greatly. Lafayette and De Kalb had come and France had definitely promised aid; the British had fled from Philadelphia and been severely mauled in their retreat across Jersey; confidence had replaced doubt. Congress ordered July 4th to be celebrated as a holiday, and our annual national celebrations date from this year of 1778. The army, then at Brunswick Landing, fired a salute of thir-

teen guns, the troops paraded and fired a musketry *feu de joie*, a running discharge along the entire front, and gave three cheers for the "Perpetual and Undisturbed Independence of the United States of America." The men adorned their hats with "green boughs" and a double allow-

York City in June, 1785. Here it stayed until the Continental Congress faded out of existence to be replaced by a Congress of the United States under the new Constitution in 1789.

In New York, the Declaration and the Congress occupied the second story of the



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL HALL IN WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, WHERE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS KEPT FROM 1785 TO 1789

ance of rum was served in honor of the day.

The Declaration remained in the State House, Philadelphia, from July, 1778, to June, 1783, when the mutinous conduct of soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line brought about an adjournment to Princeton, New Jersey. This move again started the Declaration on its wanderings for, once away from Philadelphia, it seemed easy for Congress to change to a new location, and each of the next two succeeding years saw it in a new place. At Annapolis, in Maryland, in November, 1783; in Trenton, New Jersey, a year later, and in New

York City Hall building, then at the northeast corner of Wall and Nassau streets. When the first Congress under the Constitution convened, the venerable Charles Thomson formally turned over to President George Washington all the papers and records of the Continental Congress, including, of course, the Declaration. These papers were given into the custody of the newly created Department of State, and so remained in New York until December, 1790, when Congress met in Philadelphia. Once again the Declaration was in the city of its birth; but this time it was not deposited in Independence Hall,

but in the various buildings which were occupied by the United States Department of State; first on Market street, at Arch and Sixth, and next at Fifth and Chestnut.

In 1800, the transfer of the Capital of the United States was made to its agreed

into a group of structures, then just finished and called the "Seven Buildings." Less than a year later the Declaration and other papers were transferred to the old War Office Building, then on Seventeenth street, where the west front of the present State, War and Navy Building now



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

"SEVEN BUILDINGS," NINETEENTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS HERE FROM 1800 TO 1801

upon permanent site, the District of Columbia, and when the records and papers reached the Potomac the only building far enough advanced to offer them protection was the one intended for the use of the Treasury; in this the Secretary of State, his office and records were forced to take shelter. After two months of this crowded hospitality the Department of State and its archives moved to Nineteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue,

stands. Here the Declaration remained undisturbed until the War of 1812 again involved it in sudden and precipitate movement which started another period of traveling that did not end for over sixty years.

In August, 1814, a British expedition sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and marched overland from the Patuxent against Washington. After a skirmish at Bladensburg the British troops entered the city

and, with wanton torch, gave the government buildings to the flames. The official report of the British officer in command stated that his troops were fired upon from the houses and the Capitol building itself; but no citizen nor soldier was captured as a result and none were court-martialed or executed for such indefensible conduct; with exemplary military restraint the Capitol and other government buildings were burned only in retaliation.

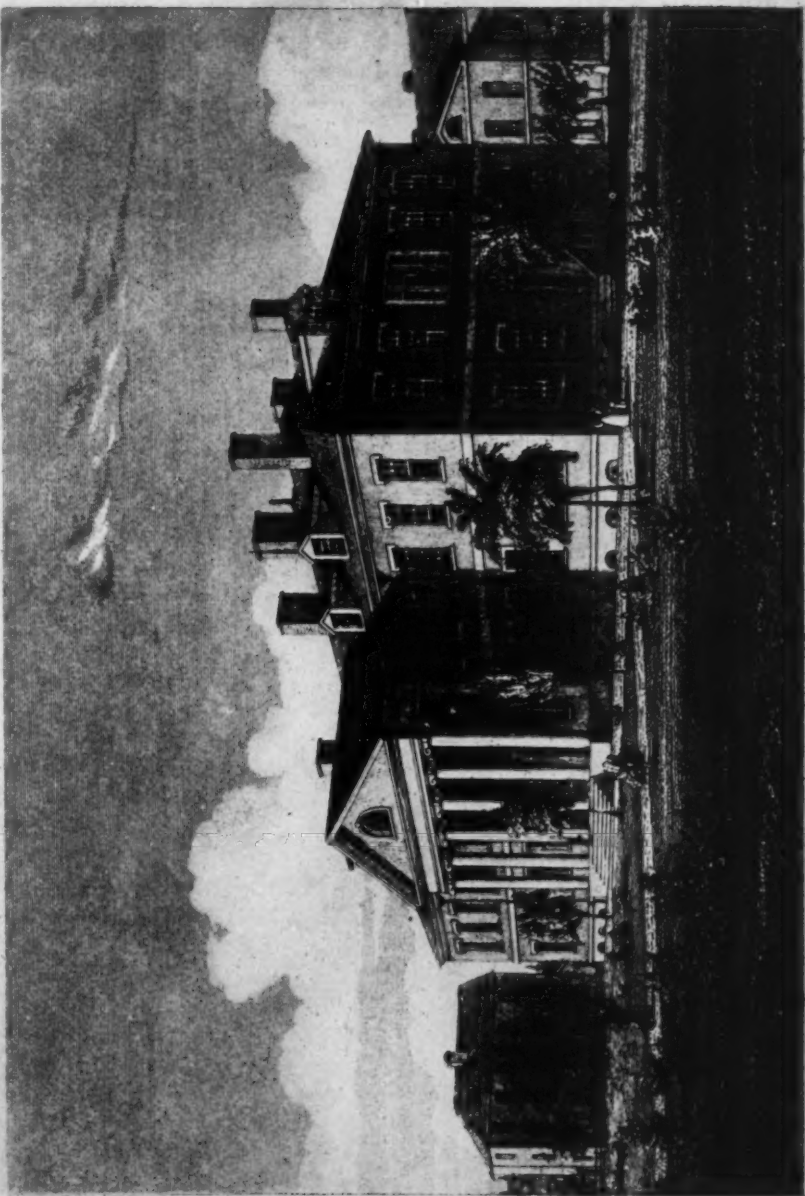
To the good judgment of Secretary of State, James Monroe, and the activity and energy of three Department of State employees, Chief Clerk John Graham, Josiah King and Stephen Pleasanton, we are indebted for the saving of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and other priceless records of our country. Monroe sent orders from Benedict, Maryland, whither he had gone to reconnoitre the British movement, to pack and remove the records of the Department at once. Bags had already been prepared and the three clerks set to work with a will. Into these coarse linen sacks all the papers of the Department were packed. The Declaration, the Constitution, Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief and treaties between the United States and foreign powers, among them treaties with the very nation from whose soldiers those self-same treaties had to be protected. The work done by these three government clerks was thorough and complete. Some volumes of the early printed laws and miscellaneous correspondence had to be left behind, and were destroyed by the British, but Secretary Monroe's report, after the war, stated the belief that all the papers and records of the old Congress and those of the Department itself, except the above mentioned laws and papers, were saved.

There was considerable difficulty in obtaining wagons, but a sufficient number were finally secured and Pleasanton traveled with them. They left the city by way of old Georgetown, and crossed into Virginia by way of the Chain Bridge. Pleasanton stored the records in Edgar Patterson's barn, about two miles above Chain Bridge; but, the next day, fearing the British might send a raiding party to destroy a cannon foundry nearby, he obtained new teams from the country folk and made a long and dusty trip of about thirty-five miles to Leesburg. Here he stored the papers in the house of the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, locked them up securely, and turned into bed a completely exhausted man. That night the British put Washington to the flames, and the next day Pleasanton learned that many of the Leesburg folk had seen a dull, angry glow in the east that told of the burning of the Capital.

But the Declaration was safe. Pleasanton returned to Washington two days later to find the President's house and other buildings still smouldering. The papers he had saved were not brought back to the city for some weeks, when all danger of the return of the British had disappeared. When the Declaration and the other papers were brought back from Leesburg, they were placed in a building on the south side of G street, near Eighteenth, until the destruction wrought by the British could be repaired. In 1820, the Department of State moved into a government building, then erected on the site of the present Treasury Department. In 1841, the white marble Patent Office, still standing at Seventh and F streets, was finished. Substantial in appearance and built with the best of care, as care in building was then understood, it was supposed to be fireproof and, as the Patent

Office was then under the control and was a bureau of the Department of State, the valuable and interesting historical papers and relics were transferred to it and placed on exhibition in its Hall of Models. The Declaration of Independence and Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief were among the things sent, and these two parchments were placed in a single frame and hung up to public view. For thirty-five years these two precious American documents hung exposed to the light, and it was this long exposure, unprotected in any way from chill of winter and the glare and heat of summer, that has caused both the Declaration and the Commission to fade out to an uniform dimness. But it is some consolation to know that, while the Declaration has faded greatly, the entire text is still legible; it is the signatures that have suffered the most, and these from other causes than exposure to light alone. From 1842 to 1876, the Declaration of Independence slowly faded in the Patent Office exhibition hall, and it might have continued there until the damage became total had not the Centennial year of 1876 stirred up a new interest in matters historical. In that year a great exposition was planned in Philadelphia, the first of the great national and international expositions that have been held in the United States since then. The managers of this exposition applied for the loan of the Declaration as a feature of the centennial celebration. They wished to display it in Independence Hall, as a more fitting place than in the grounds of the exposition itself, and they had prepared a special, fireproof safe, with a heavy glass door, behind which the parchment could be viewed. They offered to lock this door, turn the key over to the Government and let the Department of State seal the lock. The Government had, however,

already decided to send the Declaration to Philadelphia as a part of its own exhibit in the United States building there, but the exposition managers wanted it in Independence Hall. After some argument in which the Philadelphians used George W. Childs as an influence, President Grant directed that the Declaration be deposited in Independence Hall. The parchment was taken to Philadelphia by Alonzo Bell, chief clerk of the Patent Office, and the newspaper notices of the day noted the fact that the Declaration had greatly faded. Secretary of State Richard Rush is on record as noting, as early as the year 1817, that the signatures then showed the effects of time, so that the reasons for the present condition of the Declaration, both as to text and signatures, must be sought in more than one place and in more than one period. The Declaration, evidently, was subjected to careless or improper handling for years prior to 1841. Until it was framed by the Patent Office for exhibition purposes it had been kept rolled up, a method of storing parchments that has been used from time immemorial. It had been rolled and unrolled hundreds of times and the many creases and cracks in the surface of the parchment, caused by this rolling being done carelessly is the reason for the damage to the signatures. The text of the Declaration was engrossed by a professional penman, a man who was careful of the quality of his ink and the rolling and unrolling of the parchment has not affected his work, except in the large lettered heading, where the ink was laid on extra thick. Ink does not bite into parchment as it does into paper, it lies more on the surface, dries on the surface and scales off more readily than it does when laid on paper. The large printed heading of the Declaration shows this scaling off in the same



Engraved by J. B. Green, N.Y.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS HERE FROM 1820 TO 1841

manner, but not to such a pitiful extent as do the signatures. The curl of the parchment shows that it was the custom to roll it up with the writing on the inside and its condition indicates that the rolling commenced at the top of the Declaration, the signatures of the Signers, therefore, were the first and the last to be handled in unrolling and rolling up the parchment. They received the maximum amount of rubbing. The ink with which the signatures were written varied in quality. The Declaration was not signed by all the delegates on the same day, there was, consequently, different ink used during the period of time in which the signing was done—the record shows that this signing stretched over a period of several months. Ink, in Revolutionary times, was made from a powder and the bottled liquid known to us was unknown to our Revolutionary Fathers, who mixed their own writing fluid by adding water to this prepared powder. None of the ink, thus made on different days, appeared to have the biting quality of the carefully prepared ink in which the text of the Declaration was engrossed. The signatures were thus more easily scaled off, and they did scale off, more than they faded, while the text itself merely faded out in an almost uniform degree. Nowhere in the text does the writing show the slightest evidence of scaling; the only place where such an effect is discernible is in the large decorative letters in the caption heading, where the ink, as before stated, was laid on extra thick. The worst creases and cracks in the parchment run vertically through the three middle columns of signatures, and the signatures in these particular columns are the ones that have suffered the most damage.

The comment aroused by the appearance of the Declaration in 1876, resulted

in the passage of a joint resolution of Congress, directing the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the Librarian of Congress to take steps to restore the Declaration, a typical example of governmental method in caring for its priceless records; the horse had been stolen, so the stable door was to be officially locked; but it was not until four years later that the door was even closed. In 1880, the Secretary of the Interior called this committee together, and the conclusion reached was to summon a committee of the American Academy of Science to look into the matter. This Academy committee reported that "press copies had been taken from the original so that part of the ink had been removed from the parchment," thus continuing the questionable tradition for which not the slightest evidence now seems to be available. Fortunately it was decided best to make no attempt to restore the Declaration, and all that the Government can do from now on is to hold the parchment in the exact condition it is at present. All of the present legibility of the parchment can be held and sustained and further fading can be almost entirely prevented, or at least held against every enemy except time itself.

The exhibition of the Declaration at Philadelphia in 1876, in Independence Hall, which was a long distance from the Exposition grounds, probably inspired several publishers and business firms to issue facsimiles that could be distributed, or disposed of in the grounds themselves; the exact degree of influence exercised by this cannot be shown, of course, but, at any rate, a wave of patriotism swept over the country at the time of the Centennial, and on the crest of it came a flood of facsimiles; since then the output of replicas of the Declaration has been so consistently steady that it now has been

reproduced a greater number of times than any other document of American history.

When the Exposition was over the citizens of Philadelphia tried to obtain permission to hold the Declaration permanently in Independence Hall, but the Government was not acquiescent. Philadelphia did manage to retain possession for a short time; but finally the Department of State requisitioned the Department of the Interior, under which the Patent Office then functioned, and the Department of the Interior requested the return of the Declaration from Independence Hall, and the Declaration was returned through precisely this same process, only reversed.

Along with the Declaration, the Interior Department returned Washington's commission, Franklin's cane, Washington's camp chest and all the other relics that had been in the custody of the Patent Office. This was in March, 1877, and this transfer probably saved the Declaration and these other memorials from destruction for, a few months later, the supposedly fireproof Patent Office caught fire and two wings of the building were completely gutted before the flames could be controlled.

The Declaration when received by the Department of State, from the Interior Department, was placed on exhibition in the Library of the present building (the State, War and Navy Building), which had just then been completed, and here it remained for nearly a score of years, until its condition appeared to have become so desparate that it was withdrawn from public view. About 1894 it was placed, along with the Constitution, in a specially constructed steel safe, in the library of the Department, and was not shown thereafter except on special order of the Secretary of State himself.

In 1921, twenty-seven years later, both Declaration and Constitution were removed from this safe by order of the President of the United States and transferred to the Library of Congress for their better preservation and exhibition to the public under proper safeguards. This last removal of the Declaration had nothing of glamour or romance about it; but was accomplished with fitting democratic simplicity. The Secretary of State and the Librarian of Congress were present when the safe containing the Declaration and the Constitution was opened; both documents were carried by Library of Congress employees to the Library's mail wagon and, resting upon a pile of leather United States mail sacks for a cushion; guarded by three young Americans who were fully conscious of the unexpected honor that had fallen to their lot, the Declaration whirled down the rain washed asphalt of Pennsylvania Avenue, unnoticed and unheeded amid the crowded traffic of a September afternoon, to the gold-domed, granite library building, in front of the United States Capitol. Here, along with the Constitution, it will be placed on exhibition as soon as proper exhibition furniture can be completed and, under artificial light, in which the damage causing actinic ray has been carefully neutralized, these charters of American liberty and government will be displayed to the public. Under the plans worked out no further fading from this exposure is possible, and this exhibition will be made at the direction of the President of the United States "to satisfy" as President Harding has fittingly expressed it "the laudable wish of patriotic Americans to have an opportunity to see the original fundamental documents upon which rest their independence and their Government."



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



DURING the crowded month since I wrote my first message from this page, I have naturally had many new impressions, thoughts, questions, hopes. They come from many people and many letters, in requests, suggestions, and the hopes of others.

It is going to be my endeavor in these monthly messages to talk of these experiences informally and frankly. As they come to me as your representative, so I wish, in so far as is possible, to communicate them to you. And as these messages will be supplemented by my reports to the National Board of Management, I hope to keep you in complete touch with the activities and experiences of this office. As the months go by, they will, I trust, take on increasing significance.

Thus far, a large part of each day has been necessarily given to interviews with those who come to the office of the President General at Memorial Continental Hall, interviews which to us are at once a duty and a privilege. It is through communion with such men and women that inspiration comes.

A friend of one of our most distinguished Daughters, the late Jane A. Delano, who is called our American Florence Nightingale, told me a story of her which was a comfort to me. "After seeing people all day," Miss Delano had said, "I wonder when I can get to my own work. Then it comes to me, why *this* is my work. The other parts must fit in." How that great nurse and great woman did all parts, history *already* tells.

This birthday month of our nation brings the same thoughts to all of us as Daughters of the American Revolution—thoughts which we may enrich immeasurably by the actual study suggested last month of our two supreme

national documents, the Constitution of the United States and The Declaration of Independence. There are other means of our mental enrichment as Daughters which we too often overlook—talks with our school children and visiting public schools on patriotic occasions. Here we will find beauty, imagination, and the strengthening of our own hopes.

During the summer months in which fewer Chapter meetings will be held, there is personal work to be done which may bear rich fruit in the fall and winter. One part is the gaining of new members. We need in our organization every woman eligible to membership. Growth has been our power. It has been our joy. Let us continue to go from strength to strength.

Another thing to do is to choose our reading in such a way that we may learn more of local as well as national history. And along with this we can greatly enhance the pleasure and profit of the summer if we choose for the motor rides we may be taking, routes which will lead us to historic places. Two things we should bear in mind with this: the possibility of making interesting and valuable additions to our Museum; and gaining information as to the marking of the sites which we have visited. It will be a gratification and delight to note those properly marked; and a privilege and duty to attend to this service for those which so far have been neglected.

By so doing throughout our vacation months, we can bring renewed enthusiasm and precious service to the regular work in the fall; and, meanwhile, we will find it not only an offering to our Society and national service, but an added happiness in our personal lives.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.





WASHINGTON'S IN-LAWS

By Charles Moore

Chairman, National Commission of Fine Arts



HE relations that subsisted between Washington and his wife's children and grandchildren, exhibit an interesting interplay of the forces of heredity and environment. On the maternal side they were Dandridges; while on the paternal side they were Parkes and Custises. Martha Washington's father, Colonel John Dandridge, the clerk of New Kent County, lived on one side of the Pamunkey River, while his brother William, a member of the King's Council, dwelt on the opposite bank. On her mother's side Martha was descended from the Rev. Roland Jones, a graduate of Merton College, Oxford, and for fourteen years minister of Bruton Parish—a representative but not strongly characteristic ancestry.¹ On the other hand, both the Parke and the Custis families were of first consideration because of wealth, social standing, official position; and also because of a certain arrogance and lack of consideration for others which marked them as persons to be reckoned with.

The element of environment was furnished by the Mount Vernon home and the personal attachment of Washington, which had a marked effect on the character of each of the six children and grandchildren. To John Parke Custis and Martha Parke Custis, Washington stood in the relation of father during all the conscious years of their lives. Two of

John Parke Custis' children he adopted, and they lived with him nearly a score of years; and the other two, who remained with their widowed mother, were constantly at the home of the Washingtons', whether at Mount Vernon or in Philadelphia; and after their marriages General and Mrs. Washington often visited them in the City of Washington. It would not be possible to imagine closer family ties than those which existed between Washington and the children of the Parke Custis name.

To the ties of affection were added those of property amounting to wealth. This property came from the Parke and Custis families. John Custis, first of the name in America, came from Ireland, by way of Holland, leaving a son in Ireland, another in London, a third in Rotterdam, and bringing three boys with him, when he settled, about 1640, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. His son John took an active part in suppressing Bacon's Rebellion in 1676; he married a daughter of Edmund Scarborough, thereby forming an alliance with a prominent family; he obtained from the Royal Governor, Lord Howard of Effingham, the lucrative post of collector of customs for the Eastern Shore, and died in the odor of sanctity, having given to the lower church of Hungar's Parish a silver communion service. For sixty-four years a John Custis was a member of, first, the House of Burgesses and afterwards of the King's Council of Virginia. The family

¹ Martha Washington, by A. H. Wharton, 1897.

estate, Arlington, passed from the second John to his grandson, the fourth John Custis, who married Frances, the elder daughter of Daniel Parke. Her sister Lucy married William Byrd of Westover on the James River.

Daniel Parke, the immigrant, came from Sussex, England; his name stands first on the first vestry of Bruton Church; he was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1692, and of the Council in 1696; and further he acquired the distinction of a tablet in the first church in Williamsburg. His son, the second Daniel Parke, may be considered the real founder of the family, by reason of his varied exploits and the manner of his life and particularly of his death.

The College of William and Mary had for its first president an able, argumentative and persistent Scotchman in the person of Rev. James Blair, who encountered the opposition of the Governor, Sir Edmund Andros.² The latter, being no match for Mr. Commissary Blair in argument, opposed him by all the means his office and power could afford. There was "a handsome young man named Daniel Parke, who to all the other accomplishments that make a complete sparkish Gentleman added quick resentment of affronts or injuries. Having learned the art of fencing, he was as ready at giving a challenge as the greatest Hector in the Town. This Mr. Parke, being a proper tool for his designs, Sir Edmund Andros gained to his interest, advanced him into the Council, made him a Colonel and received him into particular favor. There was no way this gentleman had to merit

a place of profit from Sir Edmund (which he then greatly wanted) so ready as to exercise his talent upon the Governor of Maryland to whom Sir Edmund owed a particular grudge and enmity."

In September, 1695, Colonel Parke, "having a sword about him much longer than what he commonly travelled withal (and which he afterwards bragged he had caused to be ground sharp at the point that morning) came from Sir Edmund's house to Mr. Blair's the middle Plantation, where the Governor of Maryland then was." Finding the company at breakfast, he waited until after Grace, and then said:

"Captain Nicholson, did you receive a letter I sent you from New York?"

"Yes, I received it," answered the Governor.

"And was it done like a gentleman to send that letter by the hand of a common post to be read by everybody in Virginia—I look upon it as an affront and demand satisfaction."

"You must go to Pennsylvania then," said the Governor of Maryland "my hands are tied up in Virginia. But if you go thither you shall have the satisfaction you desire."

"Come out here," said Parke, and so putting his hand upon his sword, went towards the door.

"What, is this your way, Mr. Parke, of giving challenges before so much company? If you have anything to say you know where to find me. I am often in these parts and you shall never find that I fly the road for you."

After some more talk, Colonel Parke said:

"You have affronted me and I have affronted you: now it lies upon you to demand satisfaction."

On the afternoon of the same day, "the Governor of Maryland being to wait on Sir Edmund Andros at his house (as he never failed to do when he came to Virginia about the business of the College) Sir Edmund took occasion to quarrel with him, alleging that he reflected upon him in Maryland, and the Sheriff of James County being present, he ordered the Governor of Maryland into custody. The Governor told Sir Ed-

² Andros was Governor of New York from 1674 to 1681; Governor of all of New England from 1686 until he was expelled by the Bostonians in 1689; Governor of Virginia from 1692 until his removal in 1698. His character is sufficiently indicated by the occurrences above adverted to.



Photo by Handy, Washington

COLONEL DANIEL PARKE, AIDE TO THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH; FROM A PAINTING BY SIR GODFREY KNELLER, IN POSSESSION OF BOLLING LEE, ESQ., OF NEW YORK CITY

mund that he knew that the design of the Governor of Virginia and Colonel Parke was to scare him from coming into Virginia to wait upon the business of the College, but that he would still come and perform his duty on that trust." Then Sir Edmund, fearing the effects of detaining a King's governor, ordered Governor Nicholson set at liberty.

After this Colonel Parke, "being extremely caressed by Governor Andros," was made Collector of the lower district of the James River, although the place had been promised to Col. Philip Lightfoot. Subsequently there was another altercation between the, by now over-arrogant, Colonel and the Governor, at which the lie was passed.

"A lie!" exclaimed Colonel Parke, running to the Governor, who was sitting bareheaded, and gave him a slash over the head with his horsewhip. The Governor, having no weapon, flew at the Colonel with naked fists. The company parted the contestants. "Governor Nicholson challenged Colonel Parke to meet him in Carolina, a day's journey from Jamestown; but for all his hectoring Colonel Parke would give the Governor no satisfaction."³

Colonel Parke was not one to brook interference with his mode of free living.

³ Papers relating to the Church in Virginia, 1650-1776; edited by W. S. Perry; 1870. Doctor Blair's memorial, Fulham manuscripts. These statements, including the conversations, are taken from Doctor Blair's letters to the Bishop of London. There was a Conference at Lambeth, December, 27, 1687, participated in by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, on which occasion Doctor Blair easily routed his opponents. William Byrd (then a young man), Mr. John Povey, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Hamson. The Parke matters came up at the conference. Mrs. Blair herself was something of a character. On her wedding-day she changed her mind and her bridegroom.

He even denied himself the privilege of attending church because of a sermon preached by Samuel Eburne, which discourse he construed as a reproof to himself for entertaining "one Mistress Berry, whom he had conveyed away from her husband in London in the year 1692 and carried to Virginia along with him, calling her by the name of his cousin Brown." Colonel Parke, having conceived a great dislike for Mr. Commissary Blair, vented his spleen on Mrs. Blair, whom he found one Sunday seated in the pew of his father-in-law, Philip Ludwell. He rudely seized her by the arm and drew her out into the aisle, a breach of ecclesiastical decorum which reverberated through the courts of Lambeth Palace.

If we may believe the Rev. Mr. Anderson's Colonial History, quoted with approval by Bishop Meade,⁴ the various offenses of Parke's early life compelled him to flee from Virginia to England, where he bought an estate in Hampshire and entered Parliament, only to be expelled for bribery. After serving in Flanders with Lord Arron, he went as a volunteer under the Duke of Marlborough and became one of his aides-de-camp.⁵

In August, 1704, at the battle of Blenheim, Marlborough broke the long spell of French victories, thereby shattering the pride of France and humbling Louis XIV. "The War of Succession" arose when Charles II of Spain, dying without children in November, 1700, left all his dominions to a grandson of Louis XIV,

⁴ *Old Churches and Families of Virginia*, vol. i, p. 181. Dr. Lyon G. Tyler says that Parke had the temerity to challenge Governor Francis Nicholson of Maryland, a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors of William and Mary. Daniel Parke's name is not found in the Parliament lists.

⁵ Parke to his daughter Francis, Custis Memoir, p. 23.

who for political reasons thought best to accept the bequest, although he had already entered into negotiations with the other powers to effect a distribution of the States composing the Spanish monarchy. The death of William, King of England, in March, 1702, did not give pause to the alliance of that nation with

Colonel Parke was a member of the military family of a man renowned as a judge of character and worshipped by his officers is high testimony to the worth and valor of the Virginia soldier.

The battle of Blenheim won, Marlborough despatched two messengers. One was a French prisoner pledged to

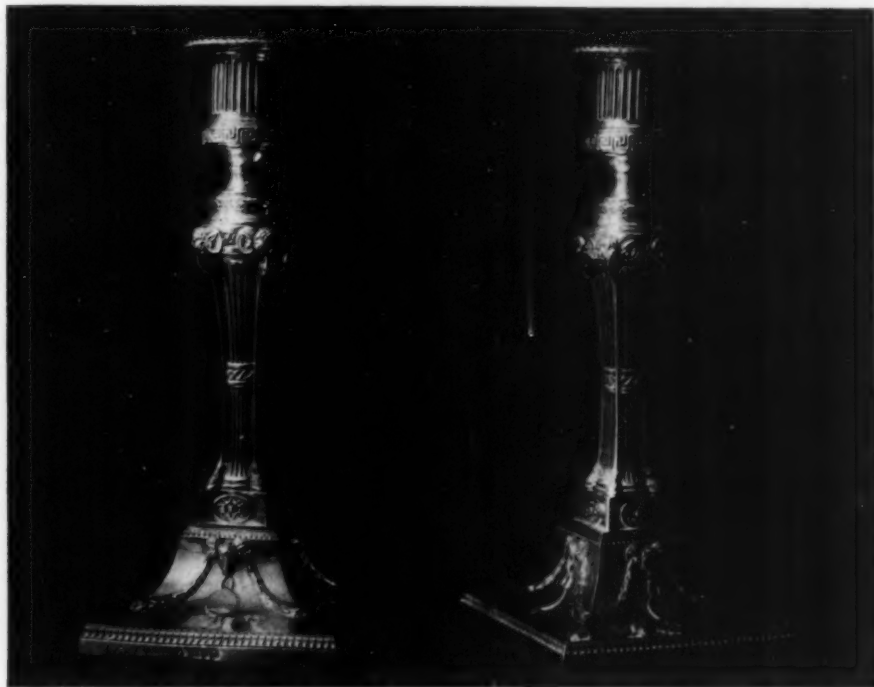


Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

CANDLESTICKS ONCE BELONGING TO COLONEL DANIEL PARKE, 1704; NOW IN POSSESSION OF MRS. ROBERT E. LEE OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Germany and Holland, and war was declared against France, May 4, 1702, with the Duke of Marlborough as captain-general of the British armies, both at home and abroad. Prince Eugene of Savoy was in command of the Imperial forces.

Both as a statesman and as general Marlborough was a character of the first order, and today, after two centuries of hot dispute, his abilities, devotion and integrity emerge resplendent. That

make all haste to Versailles, where he arrived six days later to break the terrible suspense that formed the sombre background of the rejoicings over the birth of a great-grandson of the Grand Monarch. The news was broken to the King by Madame de Maintenon, who alone of all the court had the courage to do it. On the same 21st of August, the second messenger, Colonel Parke, who had galloped from the Danube, arrived at

Windsor without having uttered a word to give inkling of the momentous news he bore. London had passed an anxious summer, during which Marlborough was blamed for plunging recklessly into the heart of Germany, thereby taking the aggressive against a larger and better disciplined force. England's nerves were on edge. The French were confident and boastful.

Colonel Parke, when he rode up Castle Hill at Windsor, found the Duchess of Marlborough (to whom his letter was addressed) in attendance on Queen Anne. No one detained the bearer of tidings from Marlborough. "He was led straight into the little turreted chamber, high on the outer wall, which now forms part of the Royal Library, in which, in memory of that day, his portrait still hangs. It is still called Queen Anne's closet." The two women, Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman, as they then familiarly called one another, were seated at a tea-urn near the window that commands a view of Eton. Colonel Parke was one of the most distinguished looking officers in the British Army—nearly as handsome as the great soldier who had sent him. Bowing low to the Queen he handed the note to the Duchess. His wife, whom Marlborough worshipped throughout his life, was to be the first in all England to know of his victory. Imagine the feelings of the three persons in that little room of but ten feet square. To the Queen the message meant glory and honor beyond compare—a victory still ranked among the great victories of the world. To the Duchess it meant immortality for the man who was her slave in love, and her admiration and consolation amid the troubles she brought on herself by a patriotism unfortunately blighted by her own arrogance and headstrong temper.

Colonel Parke, when assured by Queen Anne of the reward of 500 guineas due to the bearer of news of victory, craved instead her own portrait. The next day he received the miniature set in diamonds and with it 1000 guineas. The little note, hastily written on a leaf torn from an account book, is still preserved at Blenheim Castle.⁶

The miniature, or, at least the diamonds surrounding it, remained with the English Parkes; but one copy in water-colors on cardboard came to this country and is now in the possession of Mrs. Mustard, of Baltimore, a descendant of Eliza Parke Custis (Mrs. Thomas Law); the silver plate also bestowed on him likewise found its way to America and was once in the ownership of Mrs. Robert E. Lee, a daughter of George Washington Parke Custis. Now it is scattered among members of the Lee family. Colonel Parke's portrait with the miniature about his neck, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is still in the family.

In further proof of Queen Anne's appreciation "Colonel Parke, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 25th Day of April, 1806, was appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief of Nevis, St. Christopher, Antegoa, Mountserrat and other Leeward Caribbean Islands in America; and in June following arrived at Antegoa."⁷

While Colonel Parke was still at the court of Queen Anne, John Custis, through his father, asked for the hand of the Colonel's elder daughter and received this favorable if brutal reply:

⁶ Marlborough Despatches, vol. i, p. 390. John and Sarah Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, 1660-1744. Based on unpublished letters and documents at Blenheim Palace. By Stuart J. Reid. London, 1914, p. 208 *et seq.* Custis, p. 23.

⁷ The History of Col. Parke's Administration, etc., London, 1717.

London,

August

25, 1705.

Sir: I received yours relating to your son's desire of marrying my daughter, and your consent if I thought well of it. You may easily inform yourself that my daughter, Frances, will be heiress to all the land my father left, which is not a little, nor the worst. My personal estate is not very small in that country, and I have but two daughters, and there is no likelihood of my having more, as matters are, I being obliged to be on one side of the ocean, and my wife on the other. I do not know your young gentleman, nor have you or he thought fit to send me an account of his real and personal effects; however, if my daughter likes him, I will give her upon her marriage with him, half as much as he can make appear he is worth.

I have no one else to give my estate to but my daughters. This is what I think convenient to write at present.

My service to you and all friends in Virginia.

From your humble servant,

DANIEL PARKE.

Whether John Custis really loved

The reverse of the Note written in Paris, by the Duke of Marlborough to the Duchess on the Field of Battle at Blenheim.

OK. August 13 1704

I have not time to say more, but to beg You will give my Duty to the Queen, and let her know Her Army has had a glorious Victory over Tullare and two other Generals are in my Coach and I am following the rest. The beaver my Aidde Camp CAP as he will give her

and account of what has pass'd, I shall do it in a Day or two by a rather more elaborate

Marlborough

Frances Parke, or whether his ardent protestations of affection were (like the plans of the Colonial houses of the day) taken from some English books,* may well be doubted. She is reputed to have had a violent temper and a sharp tongue. Even so, the poor woman lived but a few years before small-pox carried her off. She left a son, Daniel Parke Custis; and when her husband came to die he left all his considerable property to this son, with the proviso that, under pain of disinheritance, there be set up over the grave

*Custis *Reminiscences*, p. 16. He prays that angels may guard his dearest "Fidelia," and deliver her safe to his arms, which "won't refuse their protection to a creature so pure and charming that it would be easy for angels to mistake her for one of themselves."

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

TIDINGS OF THE VICTORY AT BLENHEIM, CARRIED BY COLONEL PARKE TO THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH AND QUEEN ANNE. THE ORIGINAL IS IN BLENHEIM PALACE.

an English marble stone bearing this inscription, at once so unchivalrous and so vindictive as to give it place among the annals of Virginia as a crime against good manners and good taste:⁹

BENEATH THIS MARBLE TOMB LIES
YE BODY
OF THE HON. JOHN CUSTIS, ESQ.,
OF THE CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG,
AND PARISH OF BRUTON.
FORMERLY OF HUNGAR'S PARISH, ON
THE EASTERN SHORE
OF VIRGINIA, AND COUNTY OF
NORTHAMPTON,
THE PLACE OF HIS NATIVITY,
AGED 71 YEARS, AND YET LIVED BUT
SEVEN YEARS,
WHICH WAS THE SPACE OF TIME
HE KEPT
A BACHELOR'S HOME AT ARLINGTON
ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF
VIRGINIA.

The gay Colonel Parke, refusing all the importunities of his wife, to come home to look after the welfare of his attractive daughters, sailed for the Leeward Islands, where he ruled with a strong arm for four years, during which period his wave-washed domain increased in population and in trade. He had a devoted band of followers to whom his arbitrary assertion of prerogative (both her Majesty's and her governor's) seemed the duty owed to government. But the people, an independent and lawless set, would brook no such assertion of authority. The members of the Assembly stood on their rights and gave encouragement to a mob that trapped the Governor in his house, and, at the cost of the lives of their leaders, killed his guards, wounded Colonel Parke, seized him by the leg and pulled him down his own stone steps, stripped him naked, broke his back, left him in the broiling sun, drove off those who would give him water, and

abandoned him to die, as die he did a few hours afterwards in a friendly home. It was a sorry ending of a headstrong career shot through with ambition and personal bravery.

When, at the instance of his sister in England (Mrs. Parke Pepper) his murderers were brought to trial, Queen Anne was dead, the Marlborough party was no longer in power, the Leeward Islands were a long way off, and so no punishment was meted out to the slayers; nor was any recompense made for the £5000 worth of personal property looted by the mob. When his estate came to be settled it was found that the entail on the lands given to Mrs. Custis must be broken by the Assembly in order to pay a portion of his Virginia debts. Her sister, Mrs. Byrd, received by will but a petty £1000, all of which sum, together with much of her husband's property, went to settle Colonel Parke's English debts; for Colonel Byrd seems to have acted, in this case as in other cases, the part of a chivalrous gentleman, ready to maintain his honor at any personal sacrifice.¹⁰ He bought from his brother-in-law, Custis, Virginia and English lands and property sufficient, as was thought, to pay Colonel Parke's debts; but was forced to pay £1000 more than the schedule showed.

The humiliating thing to the Virginia relatives was the fact that Colonel Parke left by far the largest portion of his property (that in the Leeward Islands), to Lucy Chester, ostensibly the daughter of Edward Chester, but, as was generally believed, his own child by Catherine Chester, whose husband had turned her out of his house on the Colonel's account.¹¹

⁹ Writings of Col. Wm. Byrd; edited by J. S. Bassett, p. 398.

¹¹ *An Answer to a Scurrilous Libel*. By Mr. George French; London, 1719, p. 214.

⁹ He was born in 1678; was married in 1706; and died in 1749.



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

PORTRAIT OF A MINIATURE OF QUEEN ANNE, GIVEN BY HER TO COLONEL DANIEL PARKE; COPY IN POSSESSION OF MRS. WILFRED P. MUSTARD, A DESCENDANT OF COLONEL PARKE

It is to be noted here that Frances Parke's sister's son, a grandson of Colonel Parke and a son of the second William Byrd, married Elizabeth Carter of Shirley. He was under twenty and she was not seventeen. How unhappy the marriage turned out may be surmised from the fact that that within six months from her death he married Mary Willing, of Philadelphia. The second marriage was more fortunate, and Byrd became a King's Councillor, and was in

command of the second Virginia regiment at Braddock's defeat, Washington being his senior officer. During the Revolution his sympathies were with the British; his passion for gaming played havoc with the Byrd estate, and on New Year's day, 1777, he died by his own hand, leaving a widow and eight children.

The irascible John Custis of tombstone notoriety desired an alliance for his son with the beautiful Evelyn Byrd. Colonel Byrd definitely refused the overtures, perhaps because he did not favor the marriage of cousins, perhaps because he feared the double inheritance, or perhaps because his daughter had then determined that since a difference in religion kept her from marrying the Earl of Peterborough, whom she loved, she would not marry another. At all events she remained single to the end of the thirty years of her allotted span, thereby furnishing one of the most romantic stories of Colonial days.¹²

Disappointed in his first hopes, Daniel Parke Custis, at the age of thirty-nine years, sought the hand of Martha Dandridge, an alliance at first displeasing to the paternal Custis. Such, however, was

¹² The name, following the English fashion, is always pronounced in Virginia E-velyn. She was born July 16, 1707, and died November 13, 1737.

the beauty of her person and the tactfulness of her speech that the parent unbent and before he could change his mind the marriage took place in June, 1749. It is euphemistically said that this girl of sixteen was the belle of the Williamsburg balls; be that as it may, it is evident that she took her position easily and naturally as the wife of Daniel Custis, a man of large property and of high social standing. Children came: two who died in infancy, then a boy and girl, who inherited from their father delicate constitutions. After eight years of married life her husband slept with the Custises, and at twenty-five she was left a widow with great possessions, with a charm that had in it more of the matron than of the girl, and of capacity and strong will. Within two years she married Colonel Washington. In all her relations with Washington, there was manifested a shade of motherliness; while on his part to the very last day of his life he was solicitous for her happiness and comfort both in mind and in body. It was the union of two fine, strong natures that took the responsibilities of life seriously and as a matter of course. Genuinely fond of one another, neither of them ever shirked a duty, no matter how dangerous, or what the personal sacrifice.

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MARINE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Major Edwin N. McClellan
U. S. Marine Corps



CONTINUED research has disclosed information and many new names of Marine Officers who served in the Revolution additional to that published in the June, 1921, number of this Magazine. New names of officers were discovered in Allen's "Naval History of the American Revolution," Vol. II; in the list prepared by Edwin W. Callahan, Registrar of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, published in 1901; in Emmons' "Navy of the United States;" in "Spirit of Patriotism" (Sons of the Revolution, California), by Monnette and French; in Isaac Bailey's "American Naval Biography;" in "General Register of the United States Navy;" in "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War;" in the "Massachusetts Magazine;" in the "General Register of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps for One Hundred Years," by T. H. S. Hamersly; the Pension Records and many other sources. The names of thirty Marine Officers serving in the Virginia State Navy were located in the "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography," Volume I, pages 70-71.

John Adams: Acted as a volunteer Marine officer on board the *Boston* in the action with the *Martha* on March 11, 1778 (Life of Samuel Tucker, pp. 81, 285; Principles and Acts of the Revolution, p. 487).

Captain John Allison: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain John Arell: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant William Barney: His grandfather, William Barney, arrived in America, from England, about 1695 aged 14; his father was William Barney and his mother, Frances Holland Watts; he was one of fourteen children and brother of Commodore Joshua Barney ("Commodore Joshua Barney," by Mrs. Mary Barney, pp. 1-3); serving on board the frigate *Virginia* when that vessel was captured April 1, 1778, but was immediately exchanged (Scharf's "Hist. of Md.," Vol. 2, p. 203; "Commodore Joshua Barney," by Mrs. Mary Barney, p. 67).

First Lieutenant Ebenezer Bass: An Army officer acting as a Marine officer on the Connecticut State Galley *Trumbull* in the Battle of Lake Champlain, 1776 (Conn. Men in Rev., p. 594).

Captain Seth Baxter: Prisoner at Halifax in October, 1777, and was exchanged October 9, 1777, for Captain John Aire (Mass. S. and S., Vol. I, p. 825).

Lieutenant Victor Bicker, Jr.: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on *Congress*, Dec. 4, 1776, and directed to enlist 30 Marines to guard *Congress*, *Montgomery*, stores, etc. (N. Y. Prov. Cong. Journal, Vol. I, p. 734).

Lieutenant Gurdon Bill: Born in Nor-

wich, Conn., August 26, 1757 (Rec. and Pap. of New London County Hist. Soc., Part IV, Vol. I, p. 747); served on the frigate *Confederacy* in 1779 (Conn. Men in Rev., p. 601); admitted to the Order of the Cincinnati, July 7, 1790 (Conn. Men in Rev., pp. 375-376).

Lieutenant Charles Boush: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Jesse Breed: A midshipman, acting as Marine officer on the *Trumbull* when that vessel engaged the *Watt*, June 2, 1780, was wounded in engagement; Jesse Breed was a "Recente" at Yale in July, 1778 (Yale Catalog—"The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles, Vol. 2, pp. 284, 286, 291, 384).

Captain Thomas Bronfield: On board Maryland ship *Defence* April 25 to October 15, 1777 (Md. Archives, p. 654).

Captain Garret Brown: Serving on Maryland ship *Defence* Sept. 19, 1776 (Md. Archives, pp. 606, 654).

Captain William Brown: Commanded Marines of flagship *Montgomery*, Pennsylvania Navy, until August 1, 1777, on which date he assumed command of the Putnam Battery (Pa. Archives, Series 2, Vol. I, pp. 324, 328).

Lieutenant Windsor Brown: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant William Bubier (Boubier): Of Marblehead, Mass.; Lieutenant of Marines on *Hancock* when captured; a prisoner at Halifax, November, 1777

(Mass. S. and S., Vol. II, p. 742; Mass. Mag., Vol. I, p. 97).

Lieutenant James Burkhead (or Bankhead): A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Samuel Carr: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul de Chamillard: An officer of the French service. See Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Felix Wuibert.

Second Lieutenant Seth Chapin: Son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Perry) Chapin; born in Mendon, Mass., March 31, 1746; appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Providence* on June 24, 1776; on September 14, 1776, ordered to Plymouth, Mass., to enlist men for the Navy; later in this year he joined the Army (Esek Hopkins, by Fields, p. 208).

Lieutenant John Chilton: Killed in action while serving on board the sloop *Providence* in the engagement with the *Diligence* in 1779 (Pa. Gazette, June 2, 1779; Hist. of R. I., Arnold, Vol. II, p. 440).

Captain John Catesby Cock: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant James Cokely: Serving on board the *Effingham* in March, 1778 (Out-Letters of the Marine Committee, Vol. I, p. 216, to Barry, March 11, 1778).

Lieutenant Nathaniel Cooke: Born in Cumberland, R. I. Entered *Alfred* in October, 1776 and served on her under John Paul Jones until October, 1777.



LIEUTENANT SETH CHAPIN, U. S. M. C. SERVED ON THE PROVIDENCE IN 1776

Died September 27, 1846, in the town of his birth. Frank A. Williamson is his great, great-grandson (Field's Esek Hopkins, pp. 109-110).

Second Lieutenant William Cooper: Joined frigate *Boston*, March 28, 1779 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. III, p. 983).

Captain Perez Cushing: An officer of Paul Revere's Regiment acting as Marine officer on Massachusetts ship *Hazard* from spring of 1779 to date vessel was destroyed in Penobscot Expedition (Mass. Mag., Vol. I, p. 199).

Captain ———
Davis: Of the Army acted as Marine officer in Penobscot Expedition (M. C. Gazette, December, 1918, p. 287).

Lieutenant John R. Davis. A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Samuel Dick: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain William Downe: Commissioned Lieutenant of Marines February 23, 1779, on Massachusetts ship *Tyrannicide*, and served to September 6, 1779; Captain of Marines on Massachusetts ship *Protector*, October 14, 1779, to November 27, 1780; died November 27, 1780 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. IV, p. 922; Mass. Mag., Vol. III, pp. 182-183).

Captain John Elliott: Lieutenant of Marines on *Reprisal* prior to serving on *Deane* (John Paul Jones papers, November 24, 1778).

Lieutenant Gilbert Emley: On Massachusetts ship *Mars* October 31, 1780 to March 12, 1781 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. V, p. 366).

Lieutenant John Fiske: Of Northborough, Mass. (Field's Esek Hopkins, p. 109); served on the *Alfred* in the capture of New Providence, Bahama Islands, and in the engagements with the *Hawke*, *Bolton*, and *Glasgow*, in 1776; on board *Alfred* when *Mellish* and *Active* were captured (Mass. S. and S., Vol. V, p. 732).

Captain Thomas Forest: Pennsylvania Archives, Series 2, Vol. I, p. 248, carries him as a Marine officer of the Pennsylvania Navy, appointed March 13, 1776, and commanding the Arnold Battery from May 1, 1776, to at least August 1, 1777; this officer, however, served

in Proctor's Artillery during part of this period.

Captain James Foster: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain John Grannis: Appointed Captain of Marines, June 14, 1776, from Falmouth, Mass. (Field's Esek Hopkins, pp. 180, 181, 186, 188, 191, 192, 195, 196, 202, 204, 213, 220); served on board the *Warren* until about November 17, 1777, when he was relieved by Captain Richard Palmes (Out-Letters, Marine Committee, Vol. I, p. 171); Cowell in his "Spirit of



Thomas Forest

'76 in Rhode Island," p. 157, shows this officer's name as Grimes. (See also Mass. S. and S., Vol. VI, p. 723.)

Lieutenant Richard C. Graves: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain John Grimes: See Captain John Grannis.

Lieutenant George Grumball: Discharged March 4, 1778 (List of Sweeney).

Captain Thomas Hamilton: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Samuel Hanway: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Joseph Hardy: A prisoner of war at New York in October, 1776; on October 27, 1778, Marine Committee directed Navy Board of Eastern Department to order him to the *Confederacy* (Out-Letters, Marine Committee, Vol. II, p. 22).

Lieutenant Justus Harrington: Serving on board *Hazard* November 15, 1777, to May 20, 1778 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. VII, p. 328; Mass. Mag., Vol. I, p. 195).

Lieutenant John Harris: Included in Allen's List.

Lieutenant Jabez Hatch: Of Pembroke, Mass.; Sergeant of Marines on Massachusetts ship *Protector* Nov. 30, 1779, to Nov. 28, 1780; Lieutenant of Marines on *Protector* Nov. 29, 1780, to Feb. 25, 1782; part of this period he was a prisoner of war; Lieutenant of Marines on Massachusetts sloop *Winthrop* May 4, 1782, to March 17, 1783 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. VII, p. 491; Mass. Mag., Vol. IV, p. 111).

Lieutenant Richard Hogg: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

—— Hogg: Arrived in Nantes, France, in February, 1779, after escaping from Fortun Prison in England; on February 8, 1779, requested John Paul Jones to appoint him a Marine officer, stating that he had served as such in the past.

Lieutenant William Jennison, Jr.: Died in Boston, December 24, 1843, his widow (May) dying in the same city, April 11, 1853, aged 90 (Life of Tucker, p. 361).

Captain Gabriel Jones: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain William Jones: Born in Newport, R. I., October 8, 1753; parents, William and Elizabeth (Pearce) Jones; served as an Army officer in many battles; then commissioned Captain of Marines, March 4, 1778, to serve on frigate *Providence*; sailed on *Providence* April 30, 1778, with dispatches concerning Treaty for the American Commissioners in France and arrived Nantes May 30th; Captain Jones carried the dispatches to Paris and left that city on June 11th with dispatches from the Commissioners; the *Providence* returned to America; when Charleston, S. C., fell in May, 1780, the *Providence* was captured and Captain Jones becoming a prisoner of war, was released on parole and continued in that status during the remainder of the war; was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati from its beginning; elected a member of the General Assembly of Rhode-



CAPTAIN OF MARINES WILLIAM JONES SERVED ON THE FRIGATE PROVIDENCE FROM MARCH 4, 1778 TO MAY 12, 1780 WHEN HE WAS MADE A PRISONER OF WAR AT CHARLESTON, S. C. GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND, 1811-1817

Island in 1807; was speaker of that body from May, 1809, to April, 1811, when he was elected Governor of Rhode Island and continued in that office until 1817; died April 22, 1822 (Biog. Cyc. of R. I., pp. 155-156; "Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island," by Cowell, pp. 156, 157, 314; A "William Jones" acted as a "Continental Express Rider" in September, 1778 (Out-Letters Marine Committee, Vol. II, p. 1).

Lieutenant James Lambert: Served on Massachusetts sloop *Defence*, July 1 to September 26, 1781 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. IX, p. 442; Mass. Mag., Vol. V, p. 36).

Captain Dennis Leary: On duty near Reading, Pa., in September, 1780, getting out masts for the vessels of the Continental Navy (Out-Letters of the Board of Admiralty, Vol. II, pp. 264-265).

Captain John Lee: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Barnabas Lothrop: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines from Barnstable, Mass., and served in Hopkins' fleet in 1776 (Esek Hopkins, by Fields, pp. 180, 186, 188, 197, 220, 231, 234).

Lieutenant Nathaniel MacClintock: Appointed to command the Marines of the privateer *General Sullivan*, November, 1778 and killed in action in 1780 while serving on board that vessel (Harvard Soldiers and Sailors in the American Revolution, Blake, in Harvard Graduate Mag., XXVIII, pp. 243-249).

Captain Gabriel Madison: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant Eugene MacCarthy: Included in List of Allen; ancestor of Colonel Louis McCarty Little, U. S. M. C.; born in Ochtermony, County Kerry, Ireland, August 17, 1757; died London, March, 1801; member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Promoted to Colonel in

British army January 1, 1801. (Order of the Cincinnati in France, by Gardner, p. 165).

Major ——— McLane: An officer of the Army who acted as a volunteer Marine officer on board the *Congress* when the *Savage* was captured in September, 1781 (Book of the Navy, by Frost, pp. 67-68; Memoirs of General Wilkinson, p. 839).

Lieutenant James Merewether: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Thomas Merewether: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Jacob Milligan (or Millegen): Of the *Carolina Prosper*; participated in the Battle of Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776, particularly distinguishing himself by leading a boarding party on the *Acteon* (Amer. Arch., Series IV, Vol. 6, p. 1206; Hist. of S. C., by David Ramsay, Vol. I, p. 155; Hist. of S. C., by Snowden and Cutler, Vol. I, p. 348).

Captain William Mitchell: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain James Moody: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain William Morris: After Lieutenant Wallingford, the Marine officer of the *Ranger*, was killed in the action with the *Drake* on April 24, 1778, John Paul Jones offered Captain Morris the billet; Captain Morris accepted in a letter dated May 26, 1778, and informed Jones he would leave America immediately for Brest, France; joined the *Ranger* at Brest in July, 1778 (Pension Records) and served on that vessel until it was captured at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780; was exchanged and joined the *Alliance* in November, 1781 (Pension Records); sailed on board the *Alliance*, (carrying Lafayette as a passenger), December 23, 1781, arriving in France on January 18, 1782; when the *Alliance* arrived at New London, Conn., in May, 1782, Captain

Morris "carried dispatches from Doctor Franklin to the American Congress then sitting at Philadelphia, at which place, he resigned his commission as a Marine officer" (Pension Records).

Third Lieutenant William Morris: On board Maryland ship *Defence* September 19, 1776 (Md. Archives, pp. 606, 658).

Lieutenant James Gerald O'Kelly: Included in List of Allen.

Captain George Jerry Osborn (Osborne): Appointed to command Marines of the frigate *America* on November 20, 1779 (Out-Letters of Marine Committee, Vol. II, pp. 130-131).

Captain Richard Palmes: Relieved Captain John Grannis as Marine officer of the *Warren* about November, 1777 (Out-Letters Marine Committee, Vol. I, pp. 170-171); then served on the *Boston* on some date prior to the Penobscot Expedition. Captain Palmes joined the *Warren* and participated in the aforesaid expedition (Out-Letters of Marine Committee, p. 84 or 184); joined the *Boston* and taken prisoner on May 12, 1780 when Charleston, S. C., was captured; placed on parole and exchanged for Captain of Marines Hector McNeil of the *Somerset*; Captain of Marines on *Deane*, May 1, 1781 to May 31, 1782 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. IX, p. 810).

Lieutenant William Payne: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Valentine Peers: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Benjamin Pollard: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain Thomas Plunkett: Commanded the Marines of the frigate *Virginia* in March, 1778 (Out-Letters Marine Committee, Vol. I, p. 208), his junior officers being Lieutenants William Barney and Samuel Pownal; Captain Plunkett, however, was temporarily ashore in Balti-

more when the *Virginia* was captured by the British on April 1, 1778 Out-Letters, Marine Committee, Vol. I, p. 220).

Lieutenant Samuel Pownal: Captured by the British when the Frigate *Virginia* fell into their hands on April 1, 1778; exchanged in August, 1778, for the Lieutenant of Marines of the British frigate *Mermaid* (Out-Letters Marine Committee, Vol. I, p. 281). This must be the same officer as heretofore described as "Thomas Pownal" p. 31 of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the "frigate building in Maryland" was the *Virginia*; the vessel *America* in that description is probably in error, as this officer was captured in 1778 in the *Virginia*.

Lieutenant Samuel Prichard (Pritchard): While serving on board the frigate *Alliance* was killed in action in the engagement with the *Atalanta* and *Trepassy*, May 28, 1781 ("Commodore John Barry," by Griffin, pp. 67-68; See Out-Letters of Board of Admiralty, Vol. 2, pp. 211, 232, 260).

Lieutenant James Quarles: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant Jerry (Jeremiah) Reed: Included in Lists of Paullin and Allen; serving as First Lieutenant of Marines on board the frigate *Boston* when that vessel fell into the hands of the British in May, 1780 (Life of Samuel Tucker, p. 343; Lieutenant of Marines on *Deane* May, 1781 to May, 1782; Lieutenant of Marines on *Hague*, 1783 (Mass. Mag., Vol. I, p. 101; Mass. S. and S., Vol. XIII, p. 71).

Lieutenant John Reynolds: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Second Lieutenant John Rogers: On board Maryland ship *Defence*, March 11 to December 31, 1777 (Md. Archives, p. 659).

First Lieutenant George Ross: On board Maryland ship *Defence*, March 18 to December 31, 1777 (Md. Archives, p. 659).

Captain William Scott: Commanded Marines of South Carolina schooner *Defence* in action with *Tamar* and *Cherokee* on November 11, 1776, at Charleston, S. C. (Hist. of S. C., by Snowden and Cutler, Vol. I, p. 326).

— Scull: Marine officer of the *Hyder Ally* when that vessel captured the *General Monk* on April 8, 1782 (History of Philadelphia, by Scharf and Westcott, Vol. I, p. 422).

Second Lieutenant James Sellers: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on *Warren* from Dartmouth, Mass.: served in Hopkins' Fleet in 1776 (Esek Hopkins, by Fields, pp. 180, 186, 188, 197, 220, 231, 233, 234).

Lieutenant John Shields: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Captain William Shippin: Served as naval officer on various dates, but was a Marine officer of the Pennsylvania State Navy when killed in action at Princeton, January 3, 1777, while leading his Marine Guard of the *Hancock*; on shore with his Marines of the *Hancock* at Burlington (Jerseys) searching for Hessians from December 12 to 17, 1776 (Private Journal of Margaret Hill Morris of Burlington, pp. 6-12; Stryker's Battles of Trenton and Princeton, pp. 45-46, 454; Watson's Annals of Phila., Vol. 2, p. 312; Leatherneck, Feb. 1, 1921, p. 3; Amer. Arch., 5th Series, Vol. 3, p. 1230); present at the battles of Trenton, Assanpink and Princeton; "landing with his company of Marines and joined the forces of Washington in his memorable crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night for the attack on Trenton, and in the subsequent Battle of Princeton he was killed. He was

buried first in the Friends' Cemetery in that place, and twelve days after, his body, together with that of General Mercer, who was killed in the same action, was brought to Philadelphia, the hearses which bore them crossing the river on the ice. He was interred in St. Peter's Church-Yard, attended by the Council of Safety, Members of the Assembly, a company of Virginia Light Horse, and a large number of citizens." (Report of Board of Managers, Pa. Soc. Sons of Rev., 1895-96, p. 52); a mural tablet erected by the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, was unveiled in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on Jan. 3, 1896, the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M.A., Chaplain of the Society, preaching the sermon (Rep. of Bd. of Mgrs., Pa. Soc. Sons of Rev., 1895-96, pp. 49-56; Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug. 14, 1920—Article "Old St. Peter's"); had son and daughter, William and Ann, who survived him, and who were granted pensions (Pa. Mag. Hist. and Biog., Vol. 42, No. 167 [1918] pp. 263-265, 266, 270, 273; see also Hist. of Phila., Scharf and Westcott, Vol. I, p. 337; Col. Lambert Cadwalader wrote Samuel Meredith on Jan. 7, 1777, that "our loss is Gen. Mercer wounded, Col. Haslitt, and a Captain of Marines, with a few privates killed." (Stryker, p. 448); Margaret Hill Morris in her private Journal wrote under date of Jan. 5, 1777, on p. 21, that she "learned today that Captain Shippin, who threatened to shoot my son for spying at the gunboats is killed;" DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, June, 1921; Memoirs of General Wilkinson, p. 146; Penna. Evening Post, Jan. 18, 1777; N. J. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. I, p. 263; Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., Vol. XLII, No. 167, pp. 262-265, 266, July, 1918; Eighth Annual Rep. of the Penna. Soc. of Sons of the Rev.,

1895-96, pp. 49-56; *Marines Magazine*, July, 1920, p. 11; *Leatherneck*, Feb. 1, 1921, p. 3; *The Amer. Rev.*, by Trevelyan, Vol. II, Part 2, p. 146.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Smith: On board Maryland ship *Defence*, September 19, 1776 (Md. Archives, p. 606, 660).

Lieutenant Edward (Edmond) Stack: Born April 28, 1756, County Kerry, Ireland; died at Calais, France, in December, 1833; "The Commission of Mr. Stack was that of Lieutenant of Marine Corps in the Navy of the United States. He served in that quality on board the *Bon Homme Richard*." (Journal of John Paul Jones, pp. 179-182; see also *Amer. Cath. Hist. Researches*, 21, 1904, p. 29); Marine officer from February 4, 1779 to February 13, 1780; member of Society of Cincinnati; Promoted through successive grades in British Army until he became "General" on July 22, 1830 (Order of the Cincinnati in France, by Gardiner, pp. 149-150; John Paul Jones Papers, pp. 179, 80-82).

First Lieutenant George Shillman: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines from Barnstable, Mass., and served in Hopkins' Fleet in 1776. (Esek Hopkins, by Fields, pp. 181, 186, 188, 197, 220, 231, 234).

Lieutenant Henry Stratton: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia.

Lieutenant William Thompson, Jr.: Served on Massachusetts brigantine *Tyrannicide* from July 15 to December 18, 1778; joined Massachusetts brig *Active* as Lieutenant of Marines on May 10, 1779 (Mass. Mag., Vol. II, pp. 235-236; Mass. S. and S., Vol. XV, p. 662).

Captain William Tidmarsh: Of Hingham, Mass.; Captain of Marines on Massachusetts ship *Mars*, March 18 to June 12, 1781 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. XV, p. 734; Mass. Mag., Vol. III, p. 267).

Captain John Trevett: Born at Newport, R. I., in 1757; transferred in 1776 from the *Andrea Doria* to the sloop *Providence* as "Commander of Marines" (Biog. Cyc., 1881, of Representative Men of R. I., p. 147); "a muster roll of all the officers, seamen and Marines belonging to the Continental armed sloop *Providence*," beginning June 19, 1777, located in the Archives of The Shepley Library, Providence, R. I., shows John Trevett as Captain of Marines; died very suddenly at Newport, R. I., on November 5, 1833.

Captain Thomas Turner: Served on Massachusetts ship *Mars*, from July 21, 1780 to March 12, 1781 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. XVI, p. 192; Mass. Mag., Vol. III, p. 262).

Lieutenant Jacob Valentine: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia; serving on the brig *Muskito* on Nov. 8, 1776 (Amer. Arch., 5th Ser., Vol. 3, p. 596).

Captain Samuel Wales: Sergeant of Marines on Massachusetts brig *Hazard*, May 6 to September 6, 1779; Lieutenant of Marines on Massachusetts ship *Protector*, Oct. 14, 1779 to Nov. 20, 1780; Captain of Marines on *Protector* from Nov. 20, 1780 to December 18, 1781; Captain of Marines on Massachusetts ship *Tartar* from May 13, to November 22, 1782 (Mass. S. and S., Vol. XVI, p. 428; Mass. Mag., Vol. III, pp. 182-183 and Vol. IV, p. 46).

Lieutenant Edmund Waller: A Marine officer of the State of Virginia; a nephew of the great-grandfather of the present Major General Littleton W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps; General Waller's son is Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., of the Marines.

Captain John Welch: On duty on the *Cabot* at Philadelphia on January 9, 1776 (Pa. Evening Post, Jan. 9, 1776); Attached to the *Warren* and killed in

action in the Penobscot Expedition in 1779 (Report of Colonel Paul Revere in Allen's Naval History of the Amer. Rev., Vol. II; Hist. Mag., Series I, Vol 8, p. 51—Journal found on the *Hunter*; "Spirit of '76 in R. I.," by Cowell, p. 318; Anna Welch, wife of Captain Welch, applied for pension—Greenwood's "Captain John Manly," pp. 168, 318).

Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Felix Wuibert (Wybert): Included in Allen's list as a Captain; served on board the *Bon Homme Richard* when the *Serapis* was captured in 1779; was never commissioned as a Marine officer, but was a Lieutenant Colonel "of the Continental Corps of Engineers;" "Came on board the *Bon Homme Richard*," the same as Lieutenant Colonel Paul de Chamillard, (who was never commissioned in the Continental

Service) "as a volunteer, and guest of Commodore John Paul Jones, and to be useful if he could find employment for them." "Resolves of Congress constituting the Marine Corps at that time, did not sanction the issuance of commissions in the same for a higher grade than Captain on an American frigate, and there was consequently no regular place" for either of these gentlemen, whose positions were therefore, only that of volunteers (The Order of the Cincinnati in France, Gardiner, pp. 207-208).

Captain Vachel Yates: Sergeant of Marines on Maryland ship *Defence*; Lieutenant of Marines, same ship, February 15 to October 15, 1777; Captain of Marines, same ship, October 15 to December 15, 1777 (Maryland Archives, p. 661).



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BOY SCOUTS HONORED BY MEMORIAL FLAGS

BOY SCOUTS WHO SERVED IN THE WORLD WAR WERE HONORED BY THE PRESENTATION OF MEMORIAL FLAGS TO FORTY-TWO TROOPS OF BOY SCOUTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE PRESENTATION TO THE SCOUT TROOPS WAS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES MADE THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS DURING THE CEREMONIES, WHICH WERE CONDUCTED ON THE PORTICO OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL IN WASHINGTON.

FLAG CODE ADOPTED



THE National Flag Conference convened at the call of the American Legion in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Flag Day, June 14, 1923, composed of delegates from the principal national patriotic, fraternal, educational, and civic organizations, and adopted a flag code, based on the U. S. War Department Flag Circular. The Flag Code Committee comprised Mr. Gridley Adams, Chairman; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice Chairman, President General, N.S., D.A.R.; Major O. C. Luford, Secretary, D.C.S.A.R.; Mr. E. S. Martin, Boy Scouts of America; Mrs. Henry Osgood Holland, National Congress of Mothers; Mr. John L. Riley, American Legion, N. Y. Department; Lt. Col. H. S. Kerrick, American Legion, Ohio Department; Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, President General, U.D.C.; Capt. Chester Wells, U. S. Navy; and Capt. George M. Chandler, U. S. Army, advisors.

There is but one Federal Statute which protects the Flag throughout the country from desecration. This law provides that a trade-mark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises the Flag, coat-of-arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof. Congress has also enacted legislation providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the Flag within the District of Columbia.

In adopting the Flag Code, at the Flag Conference, emphasis was laid on the following suggestions for State legislation regarding the Flag.

"Based upon opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered by Justice John Marshall Harlan, every State should enact adequate laws for the protection of the National Flag. State Flag laws should include the following:

1. That June 14th, Flag Day, be set apart by proclamation of the Governor recommending that Flag Day be observed by people generally by the display of the Flag of the United States and in such other ways as will be in harmony with the general character of the day.
2. That the Flag of the United States be displayed on the main administration building of each public institution.
3. That the Flag of the United States with staff or flag pole be provided for each school house and be displayed during school days either from a flag staff or in inclement weather within the school building.
4. That the Flag of the United States be displayed in every polling place.
5. That the use of the Flag of the United States as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything be prohibited.
6. That the use of the Flag for advertising purposes in any manner be prohibited.
7. That penalty (fine and imprisonment) be provided for public mutilation, abuse, or desecration of the Flag.

The Code recommends that bunting of the national colors should be used for covering speakers' desks, draping over front of platform and for decoration in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in review, the code recommends that all persons present should stand at attention facing the Flag. Men's headress should be removed with the right hand and held at the left shoulder. Those present in uniform should salute with the right-hand salute. Women should stand at attention, facing the Flag, as the Flag is passing in parade, salute by placing the right hand over the heart. If the National Anthem is played and no flag is present, all stand at attention when uncovered and salute at the first note of the Anthem, retaining the position until the last note of the Anthem is played. If in civilian dress and covered, men should uncover and stand at attention, facing the music. Women should stand at attention and salute.

The Pledge to the Flag is as follows: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

"The Star Spangled Banner" is recommended for universal recognition as the National Anthem.

The code rules for the proper manner of displaying the Flag are as follows:

1. The Flag should be displayed from sunrise to sunset only or between such hours as designated by proper authority on National and State Holidays, and on historic and special occasion. The Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

2. When carried in a procession with another flag or flags the place of the Flag of the United States is on the right, i.e., the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags, the Flag of the United States may be in front of the centre of that line.

3. When displayed with another flag, against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

4. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs the Flag of the United States should be in the centre or at the highest point of the group.

5. When flags of States or Cities or pennant: of societies are flown on the same halpard with the Flag of the United States the Flag of the United States must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.

6. When the flags of two or more Nations are to be displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other nation in time of peace.)

7. When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of building the union of the Flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless the Flag is at half-staff.

8. When the Flag of the United States is displayed other than flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's right, i.e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons or drapings of blue, white and red are desired, bunting should be used, but never the Flag.

9. When displayed over the middle of the street as between buildings, the Flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

10. When used on a speaker's platform. The Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor drape over the front of the platform. If flown from staff it should be on the speaker's right.

11. When used in unveiling a statue or monument the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

12. When flown at half-staff the Flag is first hoisted briskly to the peak and then lowered to the half-staff position, but before lowering the Flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. On Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full-staff from noon until sunset for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the Living Nation.

13. When used to cover a casket the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

14. When the Flag is displayed in Church it should be from a staff placed on the congregation's right as they face the clergyman with the service flag, State flag or other flag on the left wall. If in the chancel the Flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation.

15. When the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside or used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the National colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our Country.

STATE CONFERENCES

ARIZONA

The State Conference at Tucson, Arizona February 19th, and 20th, was according to our State Regent, Mrs. Hovel Smith, "most enjoyable." In a letter received since her return to her home, Bisbee, Arizona, she expresses full appreciation of the earnest coöperation of the Tucson Chapter in various patriotic enterprises under consideration.

A Colonial evening, February 19th, was the introduction to a round of the next day's activity. One hundred and fifty guests graced the commodious home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bayless on Sixth Avenue, Tucson. The Chapter and guests were gownned in Colonial Costumes; music and laughter mingled with the swish of silk and crinoline; merry banter with the dance; the whole, an event long to be remembered by those who partook of the hospitality of so gracious a host and hostess.

The grand march was led by our State Regent, Mrs. Hovel Smith and ex-Governor Thomas Campbell, followed next in line, by our own and much loved Tucson Chapter Regent, Mrs. B. L. Moffitt and Mr. John B. Wright, the speaker for the convention banquet immediately after the morning session, Tuesday the 20th. After the banquet at the Santa Rita Hotel, impressive ceremonies were held at the Tucson Tubercular Hospital, when the clinic rooms were dedicated by the State Regent. The ceremonies were presided over by our Chapter Regent Mrs. Moffitt, and fitting talks by prominent Sons of the American Revolution completed the program.

After the dedication and devotionals by Rev. Oliver Comstock, the founder of the hospital the patients were made happy by unexpected refreshments. We left them with the memory of pinched faces alight with keen appreciation, of wonderful flowers donated by a kind florist and the music outside their windows by the Tucson High School Band.

NOVELLA ROUIT REYNOLDS,
Historian.

CALIFORNIA

The Fifteenth Annual State Conference of California met this year for the first time in Oakland. The six East Bay Chapters, Oakland, Sierra, Berkeley Hills, Copa de Ora, Esperanza and John Rutledge being hostesses. Thursday

morning, March 8th, the Conference was opened, at the Hotel Oakland at ten o'clock. A Bugler led the Pages, dressed in white, who opened their ranks to permit the State Officers to pass.

We had the honor to have with us at the Conference, Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, Vice President General from California; Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Vice President General from Vermont; Mrs. John F. Swift, ex-Vice President General; Mrs. John A. Keating, National Chairman of Schools and Colleges, and Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, ex-State Regent.

The State Regent, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, declared the Fifteenth State Conference of California opened; Mrs. J. W. Hoyt, State Chaplain, gave the Invocation. The audience joined in the singing of "America" and the salute to the Flag.

A charming address of welcome was given by the State Vice Regent, which was responded to by Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, Auditor from the South. Greetings were then given by Mrs. Cottle, Vice President General for California; Mrs. Theodore Gray, Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Mrs. Clement H. Miller, Daughters of 1812; Mrs. John A. Keating, National Board of Schools and Colleges. Then followed reports of Credential and Program Committees and of Chairman on Standing Rules.

The State Regent gave a very inspiring report of the work that had been accomplished and with a large vision of what we, as members of our great Organization, might accomplish.

This was followed by a report from the State Vice Regent telling of work in the North. Then followed reports of Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, after which the State Historian gave a eulogy of Mrs. John C. Lynch, Past State Regent; then came reports of ten Chapter Regents.

During the noon recess the State Officers lunched together and the afternoon meeting was preceded as were all the meetings by the entrance of Pages and Officers. Reports were given by Committee Chairmen. The Chaplain's report told that thirty-four of our members had passed away during the year.

The evening meeting opened at eight o'clock, the audience joined in singing America. Miss Mary Bird Claves, a member of Sierra Chapter, read an original poem, "Nation Building," that she has dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. William Palmer

Lucas gave a talk on "Constructive Patriotism." Several vocal solos were given by Miss Helen Colburn Heath. An address followed by Mr. Edward Winslow Gifford on the "Indians of California." Mrs. Frederick Colburn, Miss Helen Colburn Heath and Mrs. J. G. McQuarrie gave an Indian play.

Reports of seven Chapter Regents were heard and the evening closed with a song by Mr. Henry Joseph.

On Friday morning, minutes of the first day's meeting were read and accepted, reports of two Chairmen, Historian and Librarian. Proposed amendments to State By-laws read, report of Treasurer and Auditors of ten Chapter Regents and of Chairman of Indian Welfare.

A Reciprocity Lunch was given at which about one hundred and fifty sat down in the Gold Ball Room of the Hotel. Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, President of Mills College, member of Sierra Chapter, spoke on Education, and Mrs. Godfrey, Government Inspector of Angel Island, talked about Immigration.

At the afternoon session we had a report from the Committee on Resolutions, reports of ten Chapter Regents, a song by Madame Florence Drake LeRoy, Unfinished Business and New Business.

Then came the final Report of the Credential Committee. At this time some of the members of the California Society, Children of the American Revolution, marched in singing. They gave flowers to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Founder of their Organization; she responded in her ever-charming way.

Nomination, Election and Installation of State Officers followed; the old officers were elected for a second term: Regent, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey; Vice Regent, Mrs. Allen H. Vance; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Helen C. Wing; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James Franklin Kent; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Edgar Bean; Auditor, North, Mrs. Francis Gray; Auditor, South, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve; Consulting Registrar, Miss Louise P. Merritt; Historian, Mrs. Elisha Tibbits; Librarian, Mrs. Mary Latham Norton; Director, Mrs. Charles B. Booth; Chaplain, Mrs. J. W. Hoyt. Minutes were then read of Friday's session.

The Friday evening session was held in the Gold Ball Room. Reports of seven Chapter Regents were given, followed by a fine musical program, a string quartette, some songs by Miss Vance. Professor Bolton was to talk on Historic Spots of California but was called away, and Mrs. Godfrey gave an interesting account of her work. There were some Spanish dances. Remarks by the State Regent, singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and the Conference was declared closed.

The entire Conference was marked by a spirit

of confidence and friendship, the Parliamentarian said it was the most orderly and best conducted meeting she had ever been to.

Of the fifty-six chapters in California, thirty-four sent delegates. All the chapters in the State were 100 per cent. in National and State requirements. All the reports were full of a spirit of enthusiasm, all reported larger membership for the year; and all beginning to realize more fully the national character of the Society. We are so far away from headquarters in California that sometimes this is forgotten.

Saturday, the four San Francisco Chapters, Sequoia, California, La Puerta de Ora and Tamalpais gave an elaborate Tea in the Italian Ball Room of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco.

All the officers and delegates were guests at this charming affair. There was some delightful music, some members of the Children of the American Revolution marched in singing with their flag, some of them danced a Minuet in costume. Mr. C. E. Hale, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, brought greetings from his Society.

The State Regent, in her gracious way, expressed her thanks for all the hospitality extended to the Board of Officers, and the fifteenth State Conference was finished.

All united in saying it was one of the very nicest, if not the very nicest, Conference ever held here.

(MRS. ELISHA) CORNELIA A. TIBBITTS,
State Historian.

COLORADO

In the Senate room of the Mackey Auditorium in Boulder, on the morning of March 7, 1923, the processional march of the officers and pages, accompanied by a piano rendition of Mendelssohn's "The Priests' March from Athalie," played by Dr. Frank Wilbur Chase, formed the preliminary opening of the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution.

The State song was sung by Mrs. Adam Weber of Boulder with Mrs. C. D. Test as accompanist, at the conclusion of which the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Herbert B. Hayden.

The invocation offered by the Rev. Lucius F. Reed, pastor of the Boulder Congregational Church, was followed by the Salute to the Flag and the American's Creed, led by Mrs. Lucas Brandt of Loveland, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the assembly.

The Honorable J. O. Billig, Mayor of the city of Boulder, extended to the members of the conference a cordial welcome to the city,

and Dr. George Norlin, President of the State University, gave them a hearty welcome to the University.

Mrs. Herbert S. Hadley, Regent of Arapahoe Chapter, graciously expressed greetings from the hostess Chapter, to which our state Vice Regent, Mrs. Clyde C. Dawson, made a pleasing response.

Governor William E. Sweet gave the address of the morning, with "True Democracy" as his theme. He deplored what he regards as the present day tendency to put property interests ahead of personal rights, and as an example, referred to the action of the present state Legislature in defeating the Child Labor bills. He closed his remarks with the statement:

"Never was there a time in the history of our nation when real democracy needed intelligent advocates more than it does today. Democracy needs men and women who will stand four-square for the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The memorial services for the deceased members of the organization were conducted by the Chaplain, Mrs. S. H. Millikan, and Mrs. John Campbell of Denver paid especial tribute to the memories of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Miss Grace M. Pierce and Mrs. Helen M. Boynton.

Mrs. Adam Weber then sang "The City Four-square," which concluded the introductory part of the program.

The reports of the State Officers were next in order and were received with attention and interest. Mrs. Hayden stated that the Colorado Society has grown from 1699 members in 1921, to 2000 members in 1923, and that new Chapters in Julesburg, Leadville, Golden, Craig and Carbondale are ready for formal organization. After the reading of the Historian's report, the Conference promptly adjourned for luncheon. In the President's house on the Campus the members of the Conference and friends, were entertained by Doctor and Mrs. Norlin at a delightful buffet luncheon, to which ample justice was done.

The afternoon session began with the singing by the audience of "America the Beautiful." Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, read her report and the regents responded, giving the number of votes to be cast by their respective chapters. Mrs. W. E. Ketterman-of Boulder reported for the Program Committee, and the twenty-six chapter reports were then given. These were brief and comprehensive and indicated encouraging progress along lines of increasing membership, faithful service, generous contributions and patriotic enthusiasm.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton of Denver, who seems justly entitled to the distinction of being called the "Godmother" of the Colorado Daughters, presented the silk banner, made by her own hands years ago, to Pueblo Chapter, Pueblo, for its success in securing the largest number of new members during the past year, their increase being 23 members. This blue and white banner has traveled up and down and around the state for a long time.

Reports from the State Chairmen of National Committees were interesting and instructive. Mrs. Lucas Brandt emphasized the importance of the correct use of the flag and drew attention to the fact that many dealers are selling flags that have not forty-eight stars on them, and purchasers were urged to be careful to secure those properly made.

The reports on Preservation of Historic spots, National Old Trails Road, Patriotic Education, Conservation and Thrift, etc., were practically duplicates of the facts brought out in the Chapter reports previously read. Among the newly marked historic spots is Soda Springs, Canon City, where General Marion Chapter has placed a memorial in honor of Zebulon Pike. Mount Garfield Chapter of Grand Junction has marked the site of the first adobe house in Mesa County.

Mrs. W. W. Brown reported for Revolutionary Relics that she found it difficult to persuade the Colorado possessors of these valued articles to donate them to the national collection in Washington. This is hardly to be wondered at, as the very fact that they are less numerous in our western homes than they are in the east and south, makes them even more precious to their owners.

The address of Professor Herbert S. Hadley, former Governor of Missouri, on "The Background of History," was indeed a privilege to hear and was greatly enjoyed. It was a plea for Peace and for Law.

A beautiful reception was held in the evening at the home of the Arapahoe Chapter Regent, Mrs. Hadley, in honor of the State Officers. Spring flowers and roses formed the decorations and the Colonial furniture and portraits made a most appropriate setting.

On Thursday morning, the program was resumed promptly at 9 o'clock. After the formal opening and the reading of the Minutes, Mrs. Frank Wheaton gave a brief talk on the work of the National Society on Ellis Island. Her picture of the immigrants detained there, without employment, amusement or anything else to relieve their homesickness and bewilderment, was a realistic one, and her plea for money, books, magazines, sewing materials, toys, games, etc., as well as for used clothing met with instant response. The Chapter representatives

vied with each other in making generous pledges and several of the larger Chapters doubled their first offerings as the giving went merrily on. One hundred and ten dollars was quickly raised and presented.

At the conclusion, brief congratulations to the Colorado Conference were given by three visiting Daughters, Mrs. Mary J. Conant Neill of Fall River, Mass., Mrs. Inez Parry Dobson of Akron, Ohio, and Mrs. Maude Luce Marshall of Enid, Oklahoma.

Then came the reports of the State Committees. Of these, that of the Committee on Resolutions was the most interesting. It included a protest against Washington's Birthday not being observed as a school holiday. This caused some discussion, but was passed by a vote of 50 to 22. Approval of the Shepherd-Towner Law was expressed and the State Legislature was urged to appropriate the necessary \$11,337.20 for its support. The song, "Colorado" was adopted as the official song of the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Kerr of Pueblo then read the words of this song with piano obligato rendered by the author of its words and music, Mrs. Maud McFerran Price of Colorado Springs.

Of a state enrolment of 1897 actual resident members, there were 79 delegates and 7 state officers present, entitling the assemblage to 86 votes. (There were 158 Daughters present at the Conference, but of course, none but delegates could vote.)

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. J. C. Bushinger of Monte Vista; Vice Regent, Mrs. Alfred B. Trott of Denver; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Hall of Colorado Springs; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Platt of Alamosa; Treasurer, Mrs. Mrs. William F. Kimball of Pueblo; Auditor, Mrs. Herman F. Ruegnitz of Pueblo; Organizing Regent, Mrs. P. J. McHugh of Fort Collins; Historian, Miss Lucy E. Greene of Greeley; Chaplain, Mrs. Lucas Brandt of Loveland; Librarian, Miss Anna Nutter of Delta; Hon. State Regent, Mrs. W. H. R. Stote of Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Gerald Schuyler of Denver was chosen candidate for Vice President General of the National organization.

In the period devoted to unfinished business and new business, the following subjects were presented. The gift of \$270, which was made for the fountain in the new Administration Building in Washington is not to be used for that purpose, and the power to apply it to some other need of the building was vested in the delegates who are to attend the Continental Congress. The budget plan of financial manage-

ment was advocated by Mrs. Winfield Scott Tarbell of Denver Chapter and the Chapters were asked to consider it before the next Conference. An increase in the per capita tax from 20 to 30 cents was voted but must be added to the By-laws and cannot become effective for one year. Mrs. Tarbell also recommended that the State Regent's apportionment should include more than the present \$125 for traveling expenses. This caused a discussion but the recommendations were approved. It was voted to change the By-laws making it possible for the retiring State Regent to become an officer of the State Conference.

A telegram of greeting was read from Mrs. John L. McNeil, a former State Regent, now in Washington, D. C. and a return message from the Conference was forwarded to her. A telegraphic greeting from the Colorado Sons of the American Revolution was received.

Monte Vista Chapter requested the honor of entertaining the Conference in 1924.

A rising vote expressed appreciation of Mrs. Hayden's loyalty and untiring devotion to the interests of the Colorado Society during the term of her regency; the reading of the Minutes was heard; we sang; "America;" and then with a tap of the historic state gavel, which is the hub of a wagon wheel once used on the Santa Fé Trail in the days of pioneer immigration, the State Regent, declared the "Twentieth State Conference of the Colorado Chapters, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution adjourned *sine die*."

Then the banquet. An account of that defies description. Just try to imagine it!

This report would be incomplete without a tribute to the many courtesies extended by the members of Arapahoe Chapter. Under the management of Mrs. Harry B. McClure, Chairman of the Reception Committee, nothing was left undone to make the occasion a delightful one.

(MISS) LUCY E. GREENE,
State Historian.

ILLINOIS

The Twenty-seventh Annual Conference of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution was entertained by the Streator Chapter, at Streator, Ill., on March 20, 21, 22, 1923.

The State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at Park Presbyterian Church. The President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, was unable to be present on account of illness, but we were honored by the presence of Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, of Washington, D. C., Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. William MaGee Wilson, State Re-

gent of Ohio; Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton, Vice Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Mrs. Williard T. Block, and other distinguished Illinois women.

The State Regent reported the organization of eighteen new chapters during the last three years; seven the past year at Cobden, Carbondale, Shelbyville, Kankakee, Cairo, Monticello, and Tuscola. The total membership in Illinois is now 7841, and of this number, 7178 are members of chapters.

All of the County Seat Markers for the Lincoln Circuit have been dedicated except three. The number of new subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been materially increased. Illinois is fifth in number of subscriptions. The State Officers, State Chairmen, Chapter Regents and Chapter Chairmen have put forth renewed efforts in advancing the interests and projects of our splendid patriotic organization.

A letter has been written to Secretary of State, Mr. Emerson, asking that a room in the new Centennial Building at Springfield be used by the D.A.R. for our state records and historical data. The State Regent has also requested another appropriation of \$3000 from the State Legislature for the Historical Society to be used for the Prize Essay Contest. This past year Miss Julia Buck, of Monmouth, secured the gold medal in the Essay Contest.

The fountain in honor of our beloved Mrs. John A. Logan has been placed by the Illinois Society in the new D.A.R. Administration Building in Washington.

Illinois is urging the State Legislature to purchase the Cahokia Mounds, as they are of International historic interest. Illinois has two Real Daughters, Mrs. Lucinda Porter, of Lawrenceville, and Mrs. Josephine Wodetski, of Lincoln. Illinois helps to support many colleges and also the New America Shop in Chicago.

The first afternoon session was well attended and was notable for the brevity and conciseness of reports. Besides the State Regent's splendid report, excellent ones were given by the other State Officers, including Mrs. Williard T. Block, Vice President General of Illinois; Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson, Vice Regent; Mrs. Harry R. Dodge, Treasurer; Miss Effie Epler, Librarian; Mrs. Nevin C. Lescher, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles E. Davidson, Historian; Mrs. Noble C. Shumway, Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mary C. Lee, Chaplain; besides the reports of Auditing and Resolutions Committees by Mrs. Ahrens and Mrs. Herrick. Mrs. Dodge, the Treasurer, reported the State to be in good financial condition.

The Historian told of the completion of the State Directory, which included the Historic

Art, paintings, bronzes, mural art, marbles, stained glass windows; records of men, women, places; Histories; Colonial, Revolutionary, and pioneer letters; Historic Manuscripts, and a complete list of names and data concerning all the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Illinois, and many pioneers.

Miss Effie Epler, Librarian, has so ably filled her office, that the shelves in the Illinois section at Memorial Continental Hall are filled.

The night session Tuesday was given over to greetings from our distinguished guests; a splendid address of welcome by Mrs. Strite, Regent of Streator Chapter; greetings by Mrs. John C. Ames, founder of Streator Chapter and Past Vice President General.

Fine music was furnished by Streator talent throughout the Conference. The Speaker of the evening was Mr. Louis A. Zearing, an attorney of Princeton, Ill. His address on Americanization was most interesting.

The Committee Reports were heard on Wednesday. An address on Cahokia Mounds was delivered by Rev. Henry F. Selcer, of Belleville, Ill., also one by Dr. Wm. H. Hudson, President of Blackburn College; and a third address by Senator T. G. Essington, of Streator, who chose as his subject "The D.A.R. and Their Present-day Responsibilities." He urged that they be interested in good legislation.

A reception was held Wednesday night at the Elks Club, by the Streator Chapter, for the visiting delegates and guests.

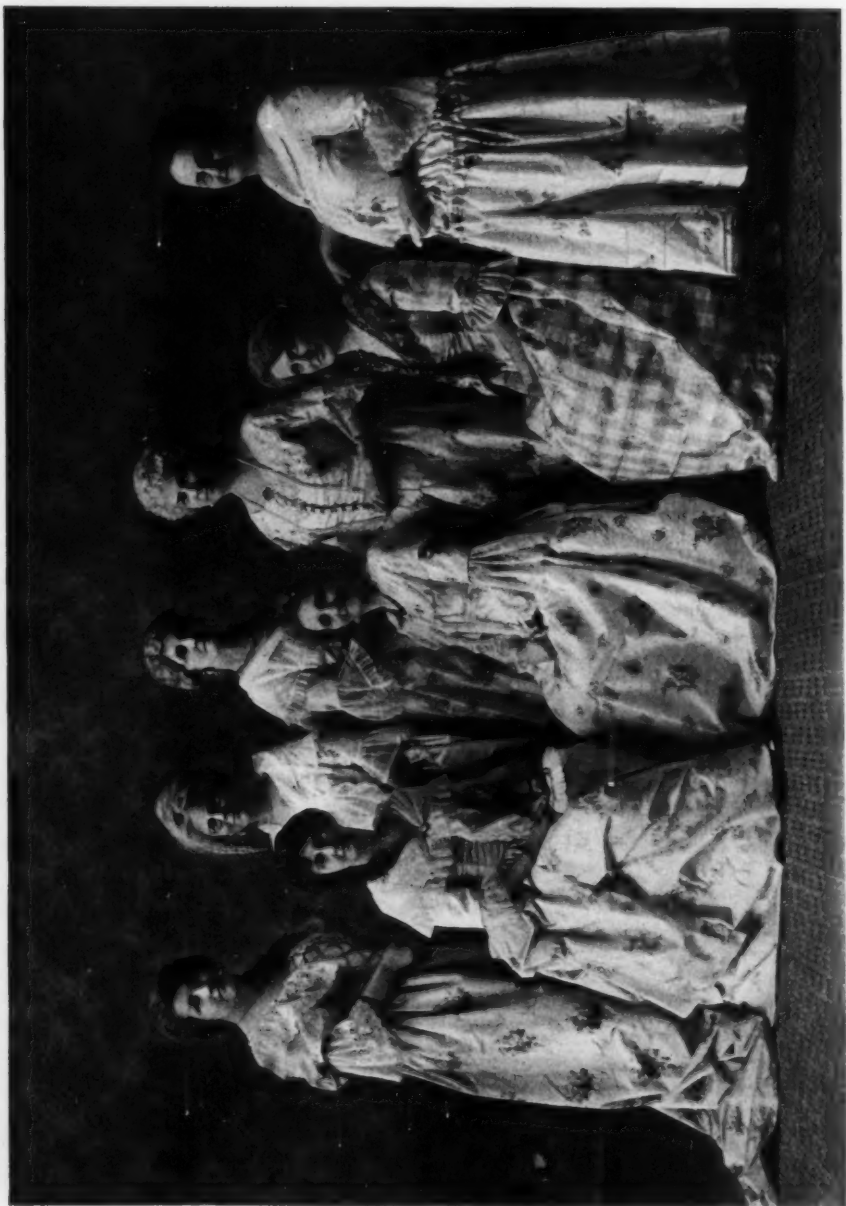
The election of Officers occurred on Thursday morning, with the following result. A number of the old officers were not candidates for reelection: State Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Chicago; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Jas. S. King, Springfield; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, Sterling; State Treasurer, Mrs. Harry R. Dodge, Bloomington; State Historian, Mrs. T. O. Perry, Oak Park; State Registrar, Mrs. Noble C. Shumway, Chicago; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Sweeney, Rock Island; State Librarian, Mrs. P. L. Chapman; State Chaplain, Mrs. Mary C. H. Lee, Champaign.

At the business meeting the terms of office were changed: Regent, two years; Vice Regent, one year; Recording Secretary, two years; Treasurer, two years; Historian, two years; Registrar, two years; Corresponding Secretary, one year; Librarian, one year; Chaplain, two years.

MRS. CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
State Historian.

IOWA

The Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution gathered in Cedar Rapids, March 20, 21, 22, 1923, for their Twenty-fourth Annual Con-



MEMBERS OF IOWA STATE CONFERENCE IN COLONIAL COSTUME

ference with Ashley Chapter as their hostess. There were over two hundred women in attendance, including National Officers, State Officers, Chapter Regents, Delegates and Visitors.

Tuesday, March 20th, was given over to meetings of the Executive Board, Credential and Standing Committees, followed by a meeting of the Board of Management, at which time there was a general discussion of questions of interest to all Chapters. This is always a most informal meeting. Every Chapter has an opportunity to ask for help with any problem relating to its work. Much pleasure as well as profit is to be had at this meeting, making it one of the most popular of the Conference.

Tuesday evening a delightful program was arranged by Ashley Chapter, at which time we were given a most cordial welcome to Cedar Rapids by Mrs. L. R. Orr, Regent of the Chapter, followed by several fine musical numbers and greetings from City Officials and Representatives from various patriotic organizations. The principal address was given by Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh of the State University, Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Iowa, on "A Quarter of a Century of Historical Work in Iowa."

Wednesday morning, the first session of the Conference was called to order by Miss Amy Gilbert, the State Regent. After the announcement of Conference Committees, the Real Grand Daughters of Iowa, who were in attendance, were introduced and greeted by the members of the Conference, as was Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, Iowa's Vice President General, and several Honorary State Regents. The rest of the morning was given over to the reports of State Officers followed by reports of State Committee Chairmen. These reports were most interesting and showed that much time and thought had been given and that much conscientious work had been done by all for the Iowa Society.

Later in the afternoon, we listened to a fine address given by Mr. W. R. Boyd, of Cedar Rapids, who is a member of the State Illiteracy Commission and Chairman of the Board of Education in Iowa.

The largest social event of the Conference was held Wednesday evening, when Ashley Chapter entertained all Daughters at a Colonial Reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Carey. This function was very largely attended. Many of the guests were attired in fine Colonial costumes. All present voted this to be one of the most delightful parties ever given at any Iowa Conference.

Thursday morning, reports of State Chairmen were concluded and were followed by two-minute reports from all Chapter Regents, show-

ing much splendid work accomplished all over the State.

Later a State Vice Regent, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Historian and Registrar were elected, the rest of the State Officers being chosen at the Conference next year.

Thursday afternoon an impressive Memorial Hour was held, at which time special tributes were given to Mrs. Lue B. Prentiss, lovingly known as "The Flag Lady," a Past State Officer and Chairman of the Iowa Banner Committee, who died May 2, 1922.

After the Memorial Hour, a beautiful Iowa Banner was presented to the Wild Life School at McGregor, Iowa, by Mrs. J. F. Schermerhorn, of Des Moines, in behalf of the Iowa Society, and was most graciously accepted by Miss Florence Chapin of that school.

All unfinished business of the Conference was completed at this time. The most cordial invitation of the Council Bluffs Chapter to meet with them in 1924 was accepted. "God Be with You Till We Meet Again" was sung and the Iowa Conference was ended for 1923.

ELLA P. VAN EPPS,
State Historian.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution held two State Conferences during the past year, within six months of each other, for we have changed the time of holding the Conference from the fall of the year to spring-time. The Twenty-sixth Annual State Conference was held in Lexington, October 25 and 26, 1922 at the Lafayette Hotel, our hostesses being the Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters. Everything was planned for our comfort and pleasure, and the gathering was an unusually large one, from all parts of the state. Mrs. William Rodes, the State Regent, presided.

The processional, led by one hundred students from Hamilton College, in white, carrying a large flag, followed by pages and their Chairman, Mrs. Henry Coleman, of Harrodsburg, preceding the state officers, was impressive. All stood while the assembly sang "America," after which the Salute and Pledge to the Flag were given, led by Mrs. James A. Leach, and the American's Creed was recited in unison.

After the invocation by Rev. D. Clay Lilly, the address of welcome was given by Mrs. Cecil Cantrill, and responded to by Mrs. John W. Chenault, State Vice Regent, in a happy manner. Greetings were brought by a number of sister organizations, after which we took advantage of the lovely drive planned for us to visit historic Bryan Station Spring, around which a memorial wall had been built by the Lexington Chapter many years ago, and lately

restored by both the Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters. This memorial wall was erected in honor of the brave women and girls who saved the Fort by carrying water from the spring in Indian Warfare.

Reports occupied the afternoon session, after which an informal reception was tendered the Conference by the hostess chapters. We were entertained at the night session by an exhibition of fancy and æsthetic dances, stereopticon lecture and views of Ashland and other historic homes in Kentucky and Virginia, by Mrs. W. T. Lafferty and an address by Judge Samuel Wilson, whose theme was "Pioneer Women of Kentucky." Thursday, the Conference was invited to Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, where many treasures of the Great Commoner were to be seen.

The Twenty-seventh State Conference was held in March, 1923 at Stanford, in that section of Kentucky which is rich in historic spots, for in Lincoln County there were not less than seventeen forts. This conference was held in Harris Memorial Church. Public school children, led by the smallest child, carrying the flag, preceded the pages. Their Chairman, Mrs. Raymond Burch, and state officers to the rostrum and sang "America," five stanzas, the last one being sung as a prayer. The State Regent presided at all the sessions, which were full of interest.

Miss Ester Whitley Burch, of the Logan-Whitley Chapter, also our hostess chapter, gave an unusually fine address of welcome, and Mrs. Cassius Clay, of Paris, made a gracious response.

The usual routine was followed until the noon hour, when we were invited to the court house to see the earliest records in Kentucky, and other ancient documents. As guests of the Woman's Club of Stanford, we were invited to a delicious luncheon served in the court room. The afternoon session closed at 4:30, and refreshments of moulded ices and cakes were served by the Logan-Whitley Chapter, after which an invitation was given to all, to view a rare collection of antiques.

The night session consisted of a musical program by local talent, a reading, "The Minuette," by a diminutive Colonial Daughter, and a patriotic address by Mr. Kendrick S. Alcorn, of Stanford.

The Thursday morning session was devoted to chapter reports, and afterwards a lovely drive was enjoyed to the site of St. Asaph's or Logan's Fort, whereon a monument has been erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. An eloquent address was given there by Mr. McRoberts, on the heroic life of Benjamin Logan.

At this Conference, Kentucky was honored by having as her guests: Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General, N.S., D.A.R., Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice President General from Pennsylvania, Miss Florence Nettleton, State Vice Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Beck and Mrs. Felter, ex-State Regents of Indiana. The messages they brought to us, and the inspiration of their presence, made this Conference one long to be remembered in Kentucky. A telegram from Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, announced that owing to illness her physician had advised against her making the trip to Kentucky, and our disappointment was great.

After a delicious luncheon given by the Kentucky Daughters to their distinguished guests, the Twenty-seventh State Conference adjourned, to meet in Newport, Kentucky, March, 1924. This conference went on record as endorsing:

(1) A motion to extend our grateful thanks to Miss Susan Fisher Woods, Regent, and members of the Logan Whitley Chapter for their untiring effort to make this conference one of great pleasure and perfect harmony, and express our appreciation to each and every one in Stanford who contributed to the success of the meeting.

(2) The movement to acquire the Yorktown Peninsular for a National Park, and thus preserve the historic battlefield whereon Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the American forces.

(3) To endorse the bill pending before the Government of the United States to erect a National Archives building at Washington, wherein our national documents may be preserved.

(4) To endorse the recommendation of the State Regent to have a Bill passed by the Kentucky Legislature making it obligatory upon all school children from six years old and upwards, to learn the Salute and Pledge to the Flag, The American's Creed, and the words to "The Star Spangled Banner," "America," and other national songs.

(5) Resolutions of respect were endorsed upon the death of Mrs. Mary Lockwood, "The Little Mother" of our great organization, whose passing brought sorrow and regret to the whole country.

On June 14, 1922, the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter erected a marker at the Covington end of the bridge which spans the Ohio River, in honor of Simon Kenton, the noted Pioneer and Indian fighter.

On Armistice Day, 1922, the Fincastle Chapter, at Louisville, placed a marker with bronze tablet at Camp Taylor, in honor of the thousands of aliens who took the oath of allegiance

to the United States Government during the World War.

On February 22, 1923, the General Evans Shelby Chapter, at Owensboro, unveiled a tablet in the court house in honor of the Kentucky boys who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War, 1917-1918.

(MRS. WILLIAM) MARY F. H. RODES,
State Regent.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Annual March Conference of the Massachusetts D.A.R. was held at Unity House, Park Square, Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 13 and 14, 1923.

The opening session found the main Hall taxed to its seating capacity, while the gallery was filled with members of the organization. The Conference opened at 10 A.M., with the processional of State and National Officers escorted by pages. Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway the retiring State Regent presided. Rev. W. H. Dewait, D. D., Rector of Old North Church conducted the devotional services. Following the Salute to the Flag and the singing of "America," Mrs. George O. Jenkins of Whitman, past State Regent in a brilliant manner delivered the address of welcome to which Mrs. Arthur H. Burdick of Framingham responded graciously. Greetings were then given by honored guests, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman of New York, Vice President General, Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent of New York and Mrs. William Howe, former State Regent of New Hampshire. After the singing of "America the Beautiful" by Mrs. F. H. Bent of Waltham, The Vice Regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker took the Chair, permitting Mrs. Shumway to submit her Annual report as State Regent. Progress was evident everywhere with 102 Chapters and a total of 8006 members, while the sum of \$16,605 contributed to the work of the organization reflected great credit on each and every member of every Chapter. In closing her report she hoped the future years would bring to all, the happiness so richly deserved and a still further and greater opportunity, to serve our generation in our special field of endeavor. When Mrs. Shumway had finished, many beautiful flowers were presented to her.

Mrs. George M. Baker, Vice Regent of the State spoke only a few words as her Annual Report, as her duties had been few. Next in order were the nominations for State Officers and the result of the balloting later was as follows: Mrs. George Minot Baker of Concord for State Regent, a woman of rare personality, sound judgment and richly endowed with all the qualifications necessary for one who

occupies that high office. Vice State Regent, Miss Isabel W. Gordon of Worcester; State Chaplain, Mrs. Annie G. Elliott, Grafton; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, Milton; State Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nancy H. Harris, Allston; State Treasurer, Miss Julia T. Perry, Lowell; State Registrar, Miss Josephine G. Richardson, Boston; State Historian, Mrs. Arthur L. Power, Norwell; State Librarian, Mrs. William M. Morgan, Brookline; State Custodian, Mrs. Maitland L. Osborne, Everett; State Auditor, Mrs. Harold C. Spencer, Roslindale. Following a solo by Mrs. Bent the Annual reports of some of the State Officers and the Chairman of Philippine Scholarship Committee were given and the meeting adjourned to convene at 2 P.M. When that hour arrived it found the delegates refreshed and after repeating the American's Creed, the order of the day was resumed. Reports of the State Officers and various Committees continued and after the report of the State Librarian, Mrs. Frank B. Ellison, our Librarian General, spoke of her work and what Massachusetts had contributed in the way of valuable manuscripts and books to the Library at Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, Chairman of Patriotic Education, spoke of the fine work done by the Chapters in this line and of the proposed Dormitory for the American International College at Springfield to cost \$60,000 and her inspiring words with those of Chancellor McGowan brought many substantial responses from the floor and with plans formed to work out this project, it is hoped with the hearty coöperation of all interested in this work that it will soon be accomplished. Mr. D. Chauncy Brewer of Boston brought further inspiration to the Conference showing how important this work was. The afternoon session closed with charming vocal solos by Mrs. Alfred Edwards of Natick.

On the evening of March 13th a banquet was given at Hotel Brunswick, Boston under the management of Mrs. Frank B. Twitchell, Chairman of Hospitality Committee at which 225 guests were served. The State Regent Mrs. F. P. Shumway presided and the guests of honor were: Governor Cox of Massachusetts; Dr. Charles H. Banks of Swampscott, President of State S.A.R.; Mrs. Charles A. Whitman, Vice President General; Mrs. Charles W. Nash, State Regent of N. Y.; Mrs. Frank B. Ellison, Librarian General and Mrs. George Minot Baker, Vice State Regent; all of whom brought greetings, while Prof. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University delivered an address on "China." The Professional Women's Club gave the musical program of the evening.

The morning session on March 14th was opened at 10 A.M. by the Salute to the Flag. Reports from the Chairmen of various Committees were continued. The report on correct use of the Flag showed that the Committee is ever vigilant to keep sacred its use, while other Chairmen reported active work in their various lines of work. A motion was carried that the Massachusetts D.A.R. hang a wreath on the Washington Statue in the Public Garden on every February 22nd with appropriate services. As a tribute for her efficient work during the past three years, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway was made an Honorary State Regent. To close this session a brief Memorial Service for members who have died during the year was held and Mrs. Edith Scott Magna of Holyoke sang in her usual charming manner.

(MISS) MARY A. SIMONDS,
State Historian.

MISSISSIPPI

The eighteenth Annual Conference of the Mississippi Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Laurel, Miss., February 27, 28 and March 1, 1923, with an unusually large attendance. The Conference was signally honored by the presence of three National Officers, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General and Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice President General from Connecticut; Mrs. Egbert Jones, Holly Springs, also a member of the National Board and several former State Regents: Mesdames, Chalmers, Williamson, Jackson, J. M. Morgan, Columbus and J. H. Wynn, Greenville each being presented with corsage bouquets.

The meetings were held in the beautiful "Lauren Rogers Library" building, completed just in time for the Conference and seemingly to have been designed especially for this purpose so perfect were all its appointments. This Library is a memorial to the one whose name it bears.

Tuesday evening, February 27th the bugle call announced the formal opening of the Conference which was called to order by the Regent of Nahoula Chapter, Mrs. George S. Gardiner. Several attractive young girls of Laurel in Colonial costume gave the "Salute to the Flag" led by Miss Myra Hazard of Corinth. "America" was sung by the audience and the address by the Mayor of Laurel was a hearty welcome to a hospitable city. At the completion of the program a reception was tendered the delegates in the home of Mrs. Philip S. Gardiner; here a delicious salad course was served and the moments passed so swiftly that the hour was late when the guests departed.

Nine o'clock the morning of the 28th the State Regent, Mrs. Ernest Brown, of Natchez, called the Conference to order. Mrs. Calvin S. Brown, State Historian gave a splendid résumé of her work and made suggestions that will prove most profitable. Reports from various committees were in order; the Legislative recommended a millage tax for higher educational institutions and the removal of these schools from politics, also equal pay for equal work, protective homes for women and a mothers' pension were recommended to be placed before the next session of the State Legislature in the form of bills. The committee also reported having secured favorable action on the compulsory education and equal guardianship for minor children. A motion to the effect that each chapter contributed two cents per capita toward the marking of historic highways and trails in the State was unanimously adopted.

The distinguished guests were then introduced and short talks made by Mrs. Minor, who told of Memorial Continental Hall, our national headquarters, explaining in detail the purpose of the magnificent institution. Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Corresponding Secretary General commenced at the point where the President General left off and told of the manner of keeping individual records of each Daughter and the general workings of the building, all of which was very interesting and helpful to her hearers. Mrs. Buel, Vice President General told of literature that was being placed by the societies in the hands of all immigrants entering this country at Ellis Island and impressed the fact that what the immigrant needs is the right kind of instruction and he will at once respect the principles for which the first American died.

At one o'clock, Hostess Chapter entertained at a most beautiful luncheon served by the ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church, in the Parish hall. The decorations, place cards and souvenirs were all in keeping with the occasion and so perfect was everything that it readily inspired a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." During the latter part of the hour Mr. F. G. Wisner addressed the assembly on "Conservation." This, of course, meant lumber and as a member of the Eastman Gardiner Lumber Company, the largest saw-mill in the world, his words lent weight to the subject which he handled in a masterly manner. Following the luncheon the visitors were driven over the city and the many points of interest shown, after which they were entertained at a beautiful Colonial Tea by the local chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy, in the home of one of its members, Mrs. C. G. Hull.

In the evening the delegation, with invited guests, met in the rooms of the Parish House where after singing "The Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. George Maynard Minor made a splendid talk in which she stressed the need of more 100 per cent. Americanism. "America needs a revival of the spirit of our ancestors and especially that of the Patrick Henry type. We are drifting further and further away from the Mayflower pact each day. We are further away from the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution than ever before," she declared. Mr. Oliver Hinsdell who came out from New Orleans gave some of his inimitable readings

much executive ability. When I see her to-day, in reality little more than a girl, I simply marvel at what she has done." Minutes of previous meetings, reports of standing committees; reports of special committees and unfinished business consumed the forenoon. Luncheon was served in the rooms of the Presbyterian Church and it was a very beautiful affair during which time a sextette from the "Piney Woods School" a negro institution in Jones County, sang for the assembly. These voices were remarkably clear and sweet as they sang old Southern songs. Last Summer this group of singers travelled in the North and West and in appreci-



NATIONAL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONFERENCE.

after which all repaired to the palatial home of Mrs. George S. Gardiner, Regent of Nahoula Chapter; here the guests spent a social hour in converse with distinguished guests and meeting each other. The drawing-room with its "gifts from the Orient and gems from the sea" were a delight.

Thursday, March 1st, the session was opened by the State Regent who gracefully turned over to the Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert N. Somerville, of Cleveland, the remainder of the Conference. Mrs. Somerville had been acting regent for the entire time since her election, Miss. Etta Mitchell, Regent-elect, having become Mrs. Ernest Brown, turned over the office to her and well did she wear the mantle; as one of the National Officers remarked: "During the time of our correspondence I very naturally conceived the idea that Mrs. Somerville was a mature woman of ripe ideas and

ation of courtesies extended them by D.A.R. Chapters, asked permission to sing for this Conference.

Reports of Resolution and Courtesy Committees, new and unfinished business were heard. "In Memoriam" in which the Chaplain announced the great loss sustained in the passing of our Real Daughter, Miss Mary A. Thompson of Centreville. Taps were sounded and adjournment was made of one of the most brilliant and interesting conferences held in the State.

ZOE POSEY,

State Chairman, Historic Spots Committee.

NEBRASKA

Deborah Avery Chapter of Lincoln, Nebr. entertained the Twenty-first Conference of the Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution. The conference was formally opened

Thursday evening March 22, 1923, at the Christian Church, after a tea at the Governor's Mansion to delegates, visitors, and officers of the conference.

The conference was then continued at the Lincoln Hotel where all business sessions were held. The delegates and visitors had luncheon each day at the hotel.

Mrs. C. F. Spencer, State Regent, presided at all meetings. Delegates from nearly all the chapters of the state were present. Friday morning was given to reports of state officers, and the selection of committees for the business of the conference.

Mrs. Spencer announced the admission of four new chapters and good prospects for five more within the next year. The new chapters are Cozad, Minitare, Coleridge, and St. Edwards, the last to be acted on by the National Board at its April meeting. The Regent also reported briefly on the last conference when Bonneville Chapter of Lexington so delightfully entertained the Twentieth Conference. She also spoke of her visit to the Continental Congress, which eleven Nebraska delegates attended, and urged a larger attendance this year. The state is entitled to more than fifty delegates.

Friday afternoon was given to chapter reports and other important business. Friday evening

the Chamber of Commerce entertained the delegates, officers, and other guests at a delightful banquet, over two hundred being present. Toasts by State officers, National candidates and Lincoln D.A.R.'s. were given. After the banquet Deborah Avery Chapter entertained their guests with a fine program of living pictures, depicting historical characters, which was much enjoyed by all present. The conference closed on Friday with the finishing of important business and election of officers, as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth O. Smith, Chadron, Regent; Mrs. C. S. Paine, Lincoln, Vice Regent; Mrs. William Madgett, Hastings, Recording Secretary; Mrs. R. M. Campbell, Columbus, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. R. M. Jones, Omaha, Treasurer; Mrs. E. R. Larmon, Omaha, Registrar; Mrs. W. C. Buchta, David City, Librarian; Mrs. L. J. Gist, Falls City, Chaplain; Miss Roxy Ammerman, Fairmont, Historian; Mrs. Elve B. Evans, Lexington, Auditor; The Daughters of the American Revolution wish to thank Deborah Avery Chapter, Chamber of Commerce, Governor and Mrs. Bryan, The Lincoln Hotel Company and all who assisted in making the conference a success.

KATE M. SCOLAR,
State Historian.



ANNOUNCEMENT OF MAGAZINE PRIZE CONTEST

July 1, 1923, to March 1, 1924

The prize contest, open to Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters throughout the country, to secure subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, begins on July 1, 1923, and ends on March 1, 1924.

The conditions are as follows:

The chapters are arranged in four groups according to membership and four prizes are offered for each group.

1st group—membership of 400 and over.

2nd group—200 to 400.

3rd group—100 to 200.

4th group—less than one hundred.

The four prizes are divided as follows: 1st prize, \$100; 2nd prize, \$75; 3rd prize, \$50; 4th prize, \$25.

This arrangement assures four cash prizes for each group.

The chapters securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership will receive these prizes.

An additional prize of \$200 will be awarded to the chapter securing the greatest number of subscriptions over three hundred.

A subscription for a period of years will be counted as one subscription.

The name of the chapter must accompany each subscription in order to be counted in the contest.

(MRS. CHARLES WHITE)

FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
National Chairman, Magazine.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors.—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10401. BASKINS.—Baskins Ferry dates back to almost the 1st settlement of Cumberland Co., Pa. In 1767 James Baskins first operated this ferry. I have a copy of his will. His bro Wm. was killed by Indians. For further details write James M. Martin, in care of Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn. The Baskins were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. James Baskins was gr grandfather of Alexander H. Stephens of Ga., Vice Pres. of the Confederacy.—*Mrs. H. M. Holden, Athens, Ga.*

10401. GRAY.—John Gray, bro of Mathew & David, m Bethenia, dau of Ellis Bane.

(b) ROSEBERRY-HUGHES.—Sarah Hughes m Matthias Roseberry, 8 Oct., 1795. Thomas Hughes, father of Sarah, m Elizabeth Swan, 20, Feb., 1770. Served in Rev but have not his rec. Felix Hughes, father of Thomas, was also in the Rev ser.—Private in Capt. Adam Foulke's Company, 3rd class, Phila. Mil. Also Private in Capt. Jeremiah Fisher's Co., Phila. Mil.—*Sarah M. Dinsmore, 214 S. Morris St., Waynesburg, Pa.*

10441b. PLUMMER.—Sampson Plummer b in Newbury, Mass., 14 March, 1699, set in Scarborough, Maine, abt 1726, m 16 March, 1727, Elizabeth Hickson Libby. Their ch b in Scarborough, Maine, were Elizabeth b 27 Feb., 1728; James b 29 Sept., 1730; Jeremiah b 16 June, 1733; Joseph b 8 Feb., 1735; John bapt 13 March, 1737; Jonathan b 20 Oct., 1739; Samuel b 16 Sept., 1742, m Sarah Bragdon 9 April, 1767.

Ref: Plummer Genealogy by Sidney Perley.—*Mrs. Henry Closterman, Terrace Park, Ohio.*

10454. PRESTON.—Roger Preston, b in England, 1614, came to America 1635, resided in Ipswich, Mass., 1657, removed to Salem, where he d 20 Jan., 1666. His w was Martha —. After his death she m Nicholas Holt, as his 3rd w. Children of Roger & Martha Preston were Thomas m Rebecca Nurse; Mary m Nathaniel Ingersoll; Elizabeth m Wm. Henfield; Samuel m Susanna Gutterson; Jacob b 1658 unmarried, lost at sea 1679; John m Mrs. Sarah Geary Holt; Levi b 16 July, 1662, m Abigail Brooks. Levi (2) Preston b at Salem, Mass., 16 July, 1662, m at Swansea, Mass., 16 Oct., 1695, Abigail, dau of Timothy & Mary Russell Brooks, Mary was the dau of John Russell, Levi was one of a colony of Baptists who went from Swansea to West Jersey, abt 1709. They set in Salem Co., N. J. Their ch were Levi m Mary — & had three daus; Martha m Samuel Bennett; John m — & had s John; Mary m — Bishop; Abigail m Benjamin Stratton; Isaac m Elizabeth Dare; Freelove m Wm. Dare. Isaac (3) Preston b 10 Sept., 1707, m Elizabeth dau of Wm. (2), Wm. (1) Dare, & their ch were Levi b 1732 m Dedemiah —; Isaac b 20 Nov., 1735, m Hannah Bower; Elizabeth m Charles Du Bois; Wm.; John; Joseph. Isaac (4) Preston b Nov. 30, 1735, m Hannah Brower b 20 March, 1737. Their ch were Bathsheba b 14 Oct., 1757; Hannah b 22 May, 1759; Elizabeth b 15 March, 1762; Isaac b 26 April, 1765; John Bower b 3 Oct., 1769; David b 29 Nov., 1772; Ruth b 29 Aug.,

1774; Theodosia b 21 May, 1776. Hannah (5) Preston m Ezekiel Foster. Isaac (4) Preston was Col. in the 1st Battalion State Troops in the Rev, he died in camp on the Raritan River in Somerset Co., N. J., March, 1777, and was bur in the Cohansey burying ground near Bridgeton, N. J. Ref: Preston-Ogden Genealogy, compiled by Mrs. Josie Howell Stone & Wm. Ogden Powell. In the Historical Library at Hartford, Conn., there is a more complete Genealogy of the Preston Family.—*Miss Nettie A. Davidson*, 6814 Thomas Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

10474. KNIGHT.—Abel Knight b Worcester, Mass., 1 Feb., 1777, was s of Edward Knight, Jr., & his w Elizabeth Flagg, who were m 2 Nov., 1773. They also had at Worcester Josiah b 6 April, 1775; Elijah b 12 June, 1780; Molly b 7 Apr., 1782; Jonathan b 26 Jan., 1786; John Heath b 20 Dec., 1790. The only service given for an Edward Knight is printed in Mass. Rolls, vol. 9, p. 345: Private; Capt. David Chadwick's Co.; ser 5 days; Company marched to Bennington on alarm. State pay allowed agreeable to resolve of Sept. 23, 1777.—*Mrs. Burton A. Crane*, 517 W. 10th St., Erie, Penna.

10481. HARRISON.—Basil Harrison was a nephew of Benj. Harrison, the "Signer" & cousin of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. Born in Maryland abt 1771, moved to Va., then to Ohio & finally reached Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., in 1828, in his 58th yr, the first settler in the county. He was joined by his s David in about a yr, while Nathan moved to Kalamazoo twp about 1830. Basil was appointed one of the first judges of the County Court in 1830. Prairie Ronde became a township of the above county. Basil died 1874 aged 103 yrs. He was the hero of J. Fennimore Cooper's "Oak Openings, of the Bee Hunter." Detailed information of this family can be obtained from county records. The above is from Genealogical Notes & Queries in the Sunday Edition of the *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, under "Notes" in the issue of Sept. 4, 1922, & from "Hidden Data" in the issue of April, 1923.—*T. W. Sherwood*, Box. No. 56, Fort Wayne, Ind.

10746a. DELANO.—Philip (1) Delano came to Plymouth, 1621, in the *Fortune*, m there 19 Dec., 1634, Hester Dewsbury. Jonathan (2) Delano d at Dartmouth, 23 Dec., 1720, aged 73 yrs. Mar at Plymouth 28 Feb., 1678, Mercy (3) Warren (Nathaniel 2, Richard 1) b at Plymouth 20 Feb., 1658. Jonathan (3) Delano, b Jan. 30, 1680, d at Tolland, Conn., 25 March, 1752, m 20 June, 1704, Amy Hatch, dau of Joseph, of Falmouth. Thomas (4) Delano b 24 Dec., 1726, d 5 Sept., 1803, at Sharon, Conn., m

Lois — in 1747.—*Miss Josephine B. Brown*, 128 Harmon St., Warren, Ohio.

10752. HOWARD.—Nathan Howard, Jr., was preacher at the New Light Church in Waterford. Born in New London 1721, he d of small-pox 1777. His father came from Enfield, Mass. See Miss Caulkin's History of New London & Joshua Hempstead's Diary.—*Miss E. W. Avery*, Norwich, Conn.

10825. NORRIS.—The Thomas gen. gives the names of their ch & whom they m & their ch but does not mention the parents of Ellen Norris. If you care for the book, send 27 cents & it will be mailed to you.—*Mrs. A. S. Thomas*, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

10830. PICKETT.—Adam & Hannah Wetherell Pickett had Adam b 1681 m 1702 Susanna Turner, d 1709; & John b 1685 m Eliz. Mulford Christopher's Adam & Hannah were own cousins, as she was the dau of Capt. Daniel & Grace Brewster Wetherell. Ref: Miss Caulkin's History of New London.—*Miss E. W. Avery*, 28 Perkins Ave., Norwich, Conn.

10838. GRAVES.—Gen. John Card Graves, 133 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., has compiled the 2nd & 3rd vols. of the Graves Family but has not pub them. He will send information on request.—*E. B. Swancott*, 11 Greenwood Court, Utica, N. Y.

10838a. VAN ETEN.—Blondina or Dinah Van Eten's mother's name was Decker. Her father, a Tory, was shot by a Whig in his own orchard. Her parents were both Dutch. Her grandmother came from Holland. Copied from "A Short Biographical Sketch of the Westfall Family," comp by Dr. James Westfall, of Ohio.—*Miss Mary A. Stone*, 1518 Blaine Ave., Cambridge, Ohio.

10840. GILLESPIE.—James Gillespie b 1748, Ireland, d 1805 N. Car. m 1770 Dorcas Munford, 1750-1800. Was a Member of General Assembly, N. C. Ref: Wheeler's Hist. of North Carolina, vol. 1, p. 85; 2, 139.—*Gen. Ed.*

10844. PRATT.—Daniel Axtell b Marlboro, Mass., 4 Nov., 1673, m 12 May, 1702, Thankful Pratt b in Weymouth 4 Oct., 1683, evidently only ch of Elder Wm. Pratt & his w Elizabeth Baker of Dorchester, m 26 Oct., 1680; 1695, Elder Wm. Pratt went with the Dorchester Colony to Ashley River, S. Car., to promote religion & in a diary kept by him, he says he & Increase Sumner were kindly received by Lady Axtell, the w of a kinsman of Daniel Axtell of Mass., who evidently went to S. Car. with Pratt, & there m his dau Thankful on the above date. It was so noted in Pratt's diary. Soon after that they returned to Weymouth, thence to Bridgewater & again to Easton, where he d in 1713. His tombstone reads, "Here

lies the body of Elder Wm. Pratt ae 54 in the yea 1713, January 13." He was born at Weymouth, 6 Mar., 1659, s of Sarjent Thomas Pratt, who was killed by the Indians in April, 1676, same time that Henry Axtell, father of Daniel, was. Elizabeth Baker, w of Wm. Pratt, was b 20 July, 1656, dau of Richard (1) Baker of Dorchester, who arrived here the 28 Nov., 1635. He was a member of the D. Church 4 Nov., 1639; m Faith Withington, dau of Henry, ruling elder of the church. Baker was freeman 18 May, 1642; mem of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery 1658 & in nearly every yr from 1642 to 1685 his name is of record as exercising some office in the town administration. He d 25 Oct., 1689, his w d 3 Feb., 1689. Ref: New England Historical & Genealogical Register, vol. 3, p. 71; vol. 4, p. 58; vol. 30, p. 239; Baker Gen., vol. 43; Axtell Gen., vol. 53.—*Mrs. Burton Ashley Crane*, 517 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10846. ELIOT.—The following is from Mrs. Kate Hills Elliott, formerly of St. Paul, Minn. Andrew Eliot had bros & sis Andrew b 8 Dec., 1751, m Jane Ayers b 5 July, 1756; George, a Baptist minister; Jonathan; Isaac; Jacob m Priscilla Ayers; Freeloove m John Gile (Gile Gen.). The list below is a copy in the handwriting of Hon. Nahum Thompson who m Betsy Eliot & lived in Decatur, Otsego Co., N. Y. This list was given to me by his s, Nahum Thompson. Father & Mother Eliot was — 3 Oct., 1774. Andrew, being 23 yrs old the 8th day of December following, Jane was 18, the 5 of July before. Daniel b Dec. 17, Sun., 1775; Lucretia b April 9, Thurs., 1777; Sarah b May 17, Mon., 1779; Andrew b April 25, Thurs., 1781; George b Oct. 5, Sat., 1782; Jacob b July 28, Wed., 1784; Molly b April 29, Mon., 1786; Sarah d Nov. 11, Sun., 1787; Peter b March 20, Fri., 1789; Luke b Jan. (or Jun.) 31, Mon., 1791; Elias b March 18, Mon., 1793; Hannah b Jan. (or Jun.) 12, Mon., 1795; Betsy b May 31, 1798. Andrew Eliot ser as a private in 3rd Tyron Co. Regt of Mil, Col. Frederick Fisher, 'th Company, Capt. Joseph Yoeman, Vice Capt. Hodges, who moved out of the country.—*N. Y. Archives*, pps. 256, 296, 342. New York in The Revolution, p. 180. Andrew Eliot came to Otsego Co. from Florida, Montg. Co., N. Y., bought land & set in Worcester, now that part that is known as Eliot Hill, twp of Decatur, which was set off from Worcester abt 1808. His will names ch as listed above. He d March 26, 1813, & was bur at Eliot Hill, his w d June 18, 1824, & was bur by his side. I would like to know the parents of both Andrew & Jane & their birthplace. Their ch m as follows: Daniel

m Hannah Carpenter; Lucretia m Stephen Gile, her cousin; Andrew m Margaret —; George m Jennie McCarthy; Jacob m Patience Tripp; Molly m Wm. Seaward; Peter m Jerusha McCarthy; Luke, a minister, m Betsy McCarthy; Elias m Charity Warner; Hannah m Samuel Hoyt; Betsy m Nahum Thompson.—*Caroline W. Crippen*, Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y.

10846. HERSHEY.—April 1, 1785, according to York Co., Court Records, David Erhlman, farmer, of Lancaster Co., transferred a tract of land in Paradise twp., York Co., to Casper Hoke. David Erhlman's w was Mary, dau of Andrew Hersey (prob Hershey), who d before 1785. She willed this tract to her oldest s Martin, one of six ch names of other five not given. Would like to corres with anyone having any inf of these other ch.—*C. H. Eshleman*, Box 66, Ludington, Mich.

10848. BIBB-FARRAR.—Can supply genealogy of Wm. Farrar. His father-in-law John Bibb d 1769, no Rev rec.—*Rev. B. L. Ancell, D.D.*, Mahan School, Yangchow, China.

10849b. JOHNSON.—Louisa Catherine Johnson dau of Joshua Johnson, of Maryland, & Catherine Nuth, was b in London 12 Feb., 1775, & m John Quincy Adams in All-Hallows Church, London, 26 July, 1797. Their ch were George Washington, b 12 April, 1801, Berlin, Germany; John, b 4 July, 1803, Boston, Mass.; Chas. Francis, b 18 Aug., 1807, Boston, Mass.; dau b St. Petersburg, Russia, d 1812.—*Mrs. Olive H. H. Lash*, 592 Edwards Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.

10851a. BABCOCK.—Capt. Robert Babcock, native of Eng., set at Dorchester, Mass., bef 1648. His will dated 11 Nov., 1694, prov 7 March following, bequeathed to w Joana. His s Ebenezer, bapt 5 July, 1663, aged abt 7 months, d at Sherborn, Mass., 15 Dec., 1717. His s Ebenezer b at Sherborn, Mass., 4 Sept., 1697, d 16 Oct., 1773, Mehitable Burt, set at Coventry, Conn. Their s Wm. b at Coventry, Conn., 17 July, 1726, m Mary Gates, and their s Roger b at Coventry, Conn., 9 July, 1757, d 11 May, 1836, in South New Berlin, N. Y. His w Thankful d 9 March, 1822, aged 66 yrs. Their ch were Chester, Roger, Alva & at least five others.—*Myra L. Shattuck*, Norwich, N. Y.

10861. CHILDRESS.—Obediah Childress, b 1793 d 1852, m Celia Ayers. Their ch were Wm., 1816-1852; John, Obed., Bettie, Polly, Minerva & Eliza. His mother's maiden name was Snow, & his father was m twice, as there were half bros & sis. Obediah Childress moved with his family from North Alabama abt 1836/7 & set in Choctaw Co., Miss., residing there until his death. According to tradition the Childress family lived in East Tennessee prior to settling

in Alabama.—*Mrs. R. C. Fisher*, 118 6th Ave., Belton, Texas.

10861. CHILDRESS.—Nancy was the dau of Archibald Childress. His father, whose name I do not know, lived in Va., was a large land & slave owner. He sold his possessions for Continental money (which became worthless) & moved to one of the Carolinas. His sons were Archibald who m Elizabeth Newberry; Abraham, Douglass, John, William & Ware. Wm. was the oldest & was a Rev sol. The Childress family is said to be of Huguenot desc. Many of the family lived in Tenn. James K. Polk's w was Sarah Childress.—*Bessie Wanamaker*, Bethany, Mo.

11494. CARPENTER.—Increase Carpenter, b April, 1743, d 20 April, 1807, m Mary Bayley, wid, who d 23 Jan., 1825. March 27, 1776, a co of mil was formed at Jamaica, L. I., of 40 persons, with Ephraim Baylis, Capt., & Increase Carpenter, 1st Lieut. Aug. 24, 1776, in a list of Staff in Queen's Co., N. Y., Increase Carpenter is given as Quartermaster. 1774, a meeting was held at the home of Increase Carpenter to protest against the tax on tea, etc. He was also 1st Lieut. March 27, 1776. Can give full gen of this fam.—*Mrs. Frank Markell*, Frederick, Maryland.

11516. LITTLEPAGE.—For records on this fam write to Mrs. Mosley Putney, Charleston, Kanawha Co., W. Va.—*Mrs. Frank Markell*, Frederick, Md.

ROBINSON.—Thomas Robinson & w made their appearance in Hartford & Guilford, Conn., in 1640, coming from England. Their s David b 1660 in Guilford, Conn., had s David b 1694, Durham, Conn., who was the father of 13 ch, of whom Capt. James Robinson b 1731, Durham, Conn., m Amy Spelman, 1752. Their ch were Joel, Ebenezer, John, Amy, Submit, James, Content, Nathan, 1st. Richard, 2nd. Richard & Charles. I will be able to give any desc wishing further inf, the Rev rec of James & dates.—*Jessie W. Hayes*, 238 N. Park Ave., Montrose, Colorado.

11508. COBB.—John Cobb b 1744 Norwich, Conn., d 1851, Orwell, Vt., m 1783 Mary Fuller, 1762-1844. Their ch were Henry, Wm., John, Gideon, Abigail, Horace, Sarah, & Mary. Ref: Cemetery rec at Orwell, Vt., Town Recs. of Norwich, Conn. John Cobb was a Rev pensioner. He was Corporal in the Defense of Boston, Capt. Obadiah Johnston's Co., Conn. Line. Samuel Cobb b 3 Sept., 1753, Vt., m Silence Barney & had ch Tisdale & Hanover.—*Gen. Ed.*

QUERIES

11556. BRYAN-MITCHELL.—John M. Bryan, b 19 Jan., 1765, m 1st Jane — b 18 July, 1768.

Wanted date of their m & parentage of each. Eliz., dau of John B., b 3 Sept., 1787, m George Mitchell. Wanted their date of m & gen of Geo. Mitchell.

(a) HAY-RAUB-SMITH.—Wanted dates & name of w of John Hay, of Northern N. J. His gr s John Fleming m Catherine Raub, 26 Dec., 1811, dau of Michael & Anna Cool Raub. Would like Cool & Raub gens. Another gr s Aaron Fleming b 28 Aug., 1795, m Eliz. Smith b 2 Oct., 1805, dau of Barnes Smith b 26 May, 1759, m Mary Albertson b 28 Sept., 17—-. Wanted date of their m. Barnes Smith was the s of Stoffell. Would like all dates of Stoffell & Rev rec for Stoffell & Barnes Smith.—H. M. F.

11557. WRIGHT.—Isaac B. Wright d Rockport, Ind., 1825. He m Clarissa Berry b 1797, d 1842, as widow of Peregrine Alpha in New Orleans. Isaac B. Wright removed to Ind., 1817, with a Mr. Griffith of Md. Wanted his parentage & place of birth.

(a) BERRY-SHELBY.—Clarissa Berry was dau of Wm. Berry & Clarissa Shelby, Spencer Co. History states she was the dau of Gen. Evan Shelby. Wanted proof of this & information of both fams.

(b) WOODRUFF-CRITCHFIELD.—Amos Woodruff b 1806 d 1846 m Sarah Horton b 1807 d 1889. Amos was s of Nathaniel Woodruff & Mary b 1787, dau of Amos Critchfield, Sr. Wanted name of her mother. Ch: of Amos Sr, were Mary b 1787, Amelia b 1789, Wm. b 1791, Jane b 1793, Sarah b 1796 & Amos b 1800. Wanted any information of these fams.—J. M. D.

11558. HEDDEN.—Wanted gen of Daniel Hedden who m Betsy Brasted & lived in Western N. Y., either in Tompkins, Schuyler or Steuben Counties. Daniel had bros Aaron & Luther who ser in War of 1812. Should like to corres with anyone having data of the Hedden family prior to 1800.

(a) HARROUN-HARROON.—Wanted parentage of Janet Harroun who m Alvin Drury & lived nr Barre, Vt. She had a bro Isaac. Were they related to the family of that name from the Scotch-Irish settlement at Colerain, Mass.?

(b) DILLEY.—Wanted parentage of Betty Dilley, Dilly or Dillie, who m Reuben Washburn & lived in Middleborough, Mass. Would like to corres with members of this family.—E. B. A.

11559. WIGGIN.—Wanted parentage of Bradstreet Wigin of Exeter, N. H., also his dates & name of w with her dates.—H. J. M.

11560. GENTRY.—Wanted parentage of Eliz Gentry b 20 July, 1787, m 1804 Richard McGee and lived in Giles Co., Tenn., d 1834.

(a) MCGEE.—Wanted parentage & any inf

of ances of Richard McGee who came from Rockbridge Co., Va., to Tenn. abt 1794. He was b 18 Sept., 1775.—L. M.

11561. As I am compiling a history of Penniman & related families of Mass., would like to corres with desc of Penniman, Parmenter, Adams, Allen, Clark, Morse, Farnsworth, Daby, Horton, Tracy, Partridge, Bullard & Pidge families, also with anyone who can give inf of the Lewis, Langdon or Pressey families of Waterville, Maine.—I. F. C.

11562. KINGSLEY.—Wanted parentage, date & place of birth of Lydia Kingsbury, who m Jonathan Thurber 16 April, 1752, at Rehobeth, Mass.—G. A. McF.

11563. HUNT.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Hunt, of Tarrytown (Philipsburgh), N. Y., b 10 Aug., 1737, d 20 Aug., 1801, m Mary Storm. One dau m Wm. Requa of Tarrytown. Wanted any inf of these families.—S. E. C.

11564. HALLEY.—Pamela Frances Halley of Fayette Co., Tenn., m 18 June, 1835, James Foster Gaines. Wanted any inf of the Halley fam of Lynchburg, Va. In the early part of the 18th century a number of the fam removed to Fayette Co., Tenn.—L. G. G.

11565. BROWN-BLUNT.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Elisha Brown & of his w Mary Blunt. He was b in Mass. & was a private in Capt. Peleg Peck's Co., Col. Carpenter's Regt. Enlisted 15 Dec., 1776, disc 23 Dec., 1776. Served 9 days Bristol, R. I., on Alarm.—H. B. H.

11566. PHILLIPS.—Wanted parentage of Margaret Phillips of Loudon Co., Va., who m Isaac Nicholas Hatcher b 1801, Loudoun Co., Va. Margaret had bro Felton, they were own cousins of Daniel Boone. Wanted also parentage of Isaac Nicholas Hatcher b 1801. He removed to Belmont, Knox or Logan Co., O., in early youth.

(a) LOWE-WHITENBURG.—Wanted parentage of Dr. George Lowe b 1794/5 N. Car. in War of 1812 & d 1879/80. Married Nancy Whitenburg who was b in Blount Co., Tenn. Wanted also her parentage & dates.—F. B. McN.

11567. STARKE.—Wanted any inf concerning the family of Col. Bolling Starke, 1733-1788, of Prince George & Dinwiddie Cos., Va., especially the names of those to whom his daus were m.

(a) WILLIAMSON.—Wanted parentage of Martha Starke & her twin bro John Starke Williamson b 30 Sept., 1782. John Williamson bapt 1730 at Petersburg, Va., was their grandfather & Charles & Priscilla Williamson were their gr grandparents. Wanted names of sons of John Williamson & to whom each was m.

(b) BUTLER.—Wanted parentage with their ances of Edward Butler b nr Richmond, Va., 1770, d 1853. He removed from Va. to Crockett Springs, 12 miles from Nashville, Tenn. Wanted also any Rev rec in either line.—L. R. H.

11568. REIFF.—Wanted parentage of Juliana Reiff b 1737 d in Adams Co., Pa., 1805, m Conrad Dotterer, of Montgomery Co., Pa. Did her father have Rev rec?—M. N. B.

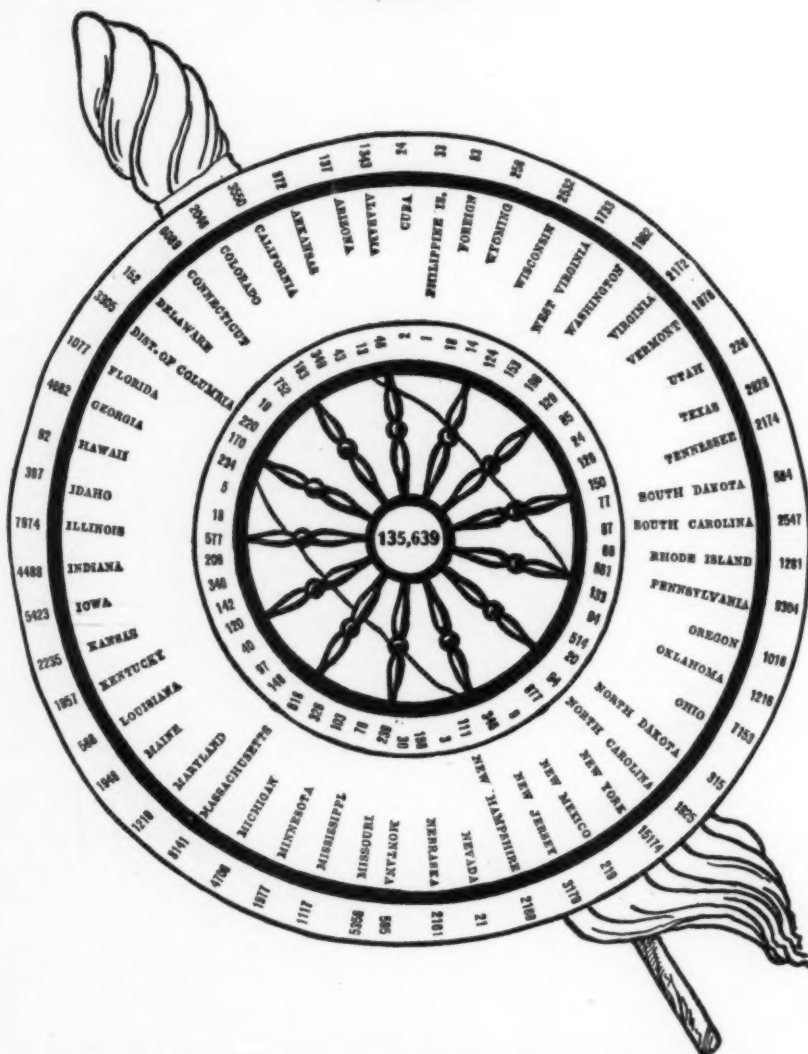
11569. GILMORE-WHITNEY.—Wanted gen of Sophia Whitney b Clarendon, Vt., 2 Dec., 1810, m 2 July, 1834, Daniel M. Gilmore. In 1840, they were pioneers of Wisconsin. Wanted also ances of Daniel M. Gilmore b 2 Dec., 1809, d 2 Dec., 1873. His father's sister m Aaron Porter & lived in N. Y. State. Was there Rev rec in ances of either line?—A. R. H.

11570. MITCHELL-COLE.—Wanted parentage of Martha Mitchell b 12 Oct., 1775, m Wm. Cole of Laurens Dist., S. Car. Wanted also his parentage. Was there Rev rec in either line?—J. B. D.

11571. BELL-BOYD.—Wanted gen & name of 1st w of Robert Bell b 1731 b prob in N. Car., Ireland or Scotland. Their 1st s, Samuel, was the father of John Bell of Tenn., Union party presidential candidate 1860, 2nd s Robert, missionary to the Indians, fate unknown. Fourth ch Ann m Wm. Marshall, the father of Hon. John Marshall of Tenn. (not Chief Justice). Robert Bell m 2nd, in N. Car., Mary Boyd & had 13 ch; 1782 he immigrated to Tenn., later to Davidson Co., nr Nashville, with entire family. Will be glad to corres with any one who can furnish desired inf & will furnish what I have in return.—G. E. B.

11572. RAMSEY.—Immigrant Wm. Ramsey, with his family set in Bucks Co., Pa., early in 1700. His ch were Wm., Robt., Alex., James, Thomas & Jean. The s known as Elder Wm. settled in Warwick Twp., Pa., bef 1741, ser in Col. War, 1747, m 1st Jeannette Brady, 2nd wid Elenor Fairies. Children of Wm. & Jeannette were Robt., John, Jeannette, Jean, Hugh, Wm. & Patrick. Wm. 3rd m Jane — & their ch were Samuel m Eliz. Lyle & moved to Ohio 1814; Wm. m Sara Fulton, owned Harts Bottom now City of Buena Vista; James m Jane Lyle, owned large boundary of land on Calf Pasture River where he d. Jane m Robt. Lyle & moved to Ky.; Frances m Rev. Archibald Scott, long pastor of Hebron Church & others nr Staunton, Va. Wanted maiden name of Jane, w of Wm. 3rd, Col. ser of Elder Wm. & Rev rec of James, s of Wm. 3rd.—E. R. W.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

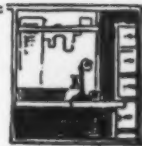
**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in
JAPAN, KOREA, CHINA, FRANCE, WEST INDIES,
PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York at this date of publication
leads all States with 877 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, April 23, 1923



HE President General called the meeting to order at 10:15 A.M., and in the absence of the Chaplain General all joined in the Lord's Prayer.

The President General then presented our Honorary President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, who responded with a brief greeting and farewell.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General showing the following members present:

National Officers: President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Frank H. Briggs; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William Sherman Walker; Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway; Registrar General, Mrs. James H. Stansfield; Historian General, Mrs. George DeBolt; Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly; Curator General, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman; *Vice Presidents General:* Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Mrs. C. D. Chenault, Miss Catherine Campbell, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Mrs. Williard T. Block, Miss Annie Wallace, Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake, Mrs. Henry A. Beck, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler; *State Regents and State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Walter Ambrose Robinson, Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, Mrs. Alexander M. Barrow, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, Mrs. John C. Bushinger, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, Miss Eleanor Eugenia Todd, Mrs. John M. Beavers (later replaced by her State Regent, Mrs. William B. Hardy), Mrs. James A. Craig, Mrs. Charles Akerman, Mrs. Kennedy Packard, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Miss Amy Gilbert, Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell, Mrs. William Rodes, Mrs. Adam Denmead, Mrs. George Minot Baker, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge, Mrs. Ernest Eliot Brown, Mrs. Paul D. Kitt, Mrs. Charles R. Banks, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, Mrs. George Morley

Young, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Mrs. H. H. McClintock, Mrs. John Brown Heron, Mrs. George H. Fowler, Mrs. Logan Seits Gillentine, Mrs. William D. Garlington, Mrs. Horace Martin Farnham, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Willis Gorham Hopkins, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Mrs. Thomas Spence, Mrs. Maurice Groshon, Mrs. Truman S. Holt.

The President General announced the next order of business would be reports, but as there had been a Board Meeting so recently and the new national officers had just been installed, it was scarcely possible to expect many reports. The report of the President General coming first, was in the form of a brief expression of the appreciation for the honor and privilege bestowed upon her in this opportunity to serve so great an organization, supported by such splendid women from every state in the Union, all pledged to the patriotic service for which the Society stands.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she had no report to offer at this time.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Stansfield, expressed appreciation of her predecessor, Miss Strider, for her splendid assistance in explaining the details of the office and in the preparation of the report which was then submitted.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 110 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD.

It was moved by Mrs. Hardy, seconded by Mrs. Heath: *That the Secretary cast the vote to accept the 110 members into the Society, as reported by the Registrar General.*

Motion carried and the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for 110 new members. The President General, by virtue of the authority vested in her, declared these 110 applicants members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the absence of the Librarian General her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of the Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library received during the week of Congress:

BOOKS

ARKANSAS

The High Lights of Arkansas: History. D. T. Hern-
don. 1922.

CALIFORNIA

The following 3 volumes from Tierra Alta Chapter:
History of California: The American Period. R. G.
Cleland. 1922.

Western Birds. H. W. Myer. 1922.

Compact of New Plymouth. W. Brigham. 1836.

FLORIDA

The following 2 volumes from Miss Sallie L. Yewell:
The Beckwiths. P. Beckwith. 1891.

Life and Times of Thomas John Claggett. G. B.
Utley. 1913.

GEORGIA

Biographies of Representative Women of the South.
Vol. 2. B. W. Collier. 1923. From Mrs. Bryan Wells
Collier through Mrs. Bun Wylie.

IOWA

Universal Geographical Dictionary. W. Darby. 1843.
From Mrs. Bertha B. Aitchison through Mary Knight
Chapter.

MAINE

History of the Town of Waldoboro, Maine. S. L.
Miller. 1910. From Lady Knox Chapter.

History of the Town of Union, Maine. J. L. Sibley.
1851. From General Knox Chapter.

MARYLAND

Early Marriage Licenses of Montgomery County, Md.,
1797-1844. From Janet Montgomery Chapter.

Archives of Maryland. Vol. 12. From Baltimore
Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

The following 4 volumes from Boston Tea Party
Chapter:

A Concise History. J. Frieze. 1842.

Forty Years' Residence in America. V. Thornburn.
1834.

Men and Manners in Britain. G. Thornburn. 1834.

History of Town of Plymouth. J. Thacher. 1832.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. F. H. Metcalf:

Sketch of Town of Ludlow. A. Noon. 1875.

History of Town of Lee, Mass. C. M. Hyde. 1878.

MICHIGAN

Oakland County Pioneer Papers. 1923. From Gen-
eral Richardson Chapter.

MISSOURI

Missouri Historical Review. From Sarah Bryan Chinn
Chapter.

MINNESOTA

The following 14 volumes from Minneapolis Regents
Unit:

Minnesota in Three Centuries. 4 Vols.

History of Hennepin County.

Minnesota Pioneer Sketches.

Book of Minnesotans.

Compendium of History and Biography of Minneapolis
and Hennepin County.

Historical and Biographical Album of Meeker County.

History of Fillmore County.

History of Rice County.

History of Steele and Wasega County.

History of the Redrivers Valley. 2 Vols.

NEW JERSEY

Index to Somerset County, New Jersey. From Mrs. A.
D. Honeyman.

The following 2 volumes from Nova Caesarea Chapter:
Journal of Presbyterian Historical Society. 1904.

Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey. J. White-
head. 1897.

NEW YORK

Genealogy of Merritt Family. From Fort Washington
Chapter.

Glenville, New York Cemetery Records. From
Beukendael Chapter.

Justice Fenton Records, Crown Point, New York.
From Champlain Chapter.

Indian Trails and Highways of New York. 1923.
From Old Trails Committee.

Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in New York
Vol. 2. From Historic Research and Preservation of
Records Committee.

OHIO

History of Ashtabula County, Ohio. 1878. From
Mary Stanley Chapter.

The following 7 volumes from Dayton Chapter:

Story of Dayton. C. R. Conover. 1917.

The Ellis Family. K. S. Foos. 1900.

A Pictorial History of the Great Dayton Flood. N. R.
Funk. 1913.

Early Dayton. R. W. & M. D. Steele. 1896.

History of City of Dayton and Montgomery County,
Ohio. A. W. Drury. 1909. 2 Vols.

Some Dayton Saints and Prophets. C. R. Conover.
1917.

RHODE ISLAND

History of Town of Smithfield. T. Steere. 1881. From
Miss Claribel Crandall.

TENNESSEE

Joy of Christmas, Etc. K. T. Barrow. From Com-
modore Perry Chapter.

TEXAS

Prominent Women of Texas. E. Brooks. 1896. From
Mrs. Ike Barton McFarland.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Ward Templeman:

Prominent Women of Texas. E. Brooks. 1896.

Borderland Wars of Texas. J. T. DeShields. 1912.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg and Its People. W. A. Christian. 1900.
From Blue Ridge Chapter.

PAMPHLETS

MISSOURI

A Fragmentary Genealogical Record of Descendants of
Myer Avery and his son Peter Avery. J. H. Avery. 1914.

From Mrs. Robert Cole.

OHIO

Supplementary Notes on History of City of Dayton
and Montgomery County, Ohio. A. W. Drury. 1909.
From Dayton Chapter.

MANUSCRIPTS

KANSAS

The following 7 manuscripts from Mrs. M. V. Neale:

Biography of Ellen Everitt Mason.

Suwartvont Lineage.

Sketch of Samuel Wilson, Ancestor of Mildred Nelson.

Sketch of Samuel Wilson, Ancestor of Fannie Wilson
Robley.

Sketch of Samuel Wilson, Ancestor of Elizabeth Clay
Goodlander.

Revolutionary Patriots.

Sketch of Upshaw Family.

MARYLAND

The Designer of the City of Washington. From Mrs. J.
Evan Reese.

CHART

IOWA

The Line Family Chart. From Mrs. Alvan E. Line.

The above list comprises 56 books, 2 pamph-
lets, 8 manuscripts and 1 chart.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. LARZ) MABEL ANDERSON,
Librarian General.

There being no objections, the report of the
Librarian General was accepted as read.

The Curator General then read the report pre-
pared for her by the retiring Curator General.

Report of the Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum during Congress, April, 1923:

CONNECTICUT: Large Flag, unfurled over the Chateau of Rosa Bonheur, to protect the Americans in the Chateau during the World War. Made of awning cloth, the blue field made of a blouse belonging to the artist, and the stars painted in. Presented to Mrs. George Maynard Minor, by Miss Klumpke, and by Mrs. Minor to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Stone from the Jewelled Arch, erected at Peace Conference Building, on Armistice Day, November 11, 1921. Presented by Constitution Chapter.

FLORIDA: Old Newspaper, *New England Weekly Journal*, 1728. Presented by Mrs. Clara F. Rich, Katherine Livingston Chapter. This was the fourth newspaper published in this country. Silver Sugar spoon: belonging to the Campbell family. Presented by the Princess Hirihiagua Chapter, through Mrs. Louise Campbell Hulbert.

GEORGIA: China Cup, brought over on the *Mayflower*, by Miles Standish, and used by his second wife, Rose Foster. Presented by Mrs. Charles O. Stone, of Macon. Copy of Portrait Done on Wood, of Nehemiah Tilton, Revolutionary patriot. Presented by his descendant, Mrs. Ferdinand Fleming, Hawkinsville Chapter. Coat, worn during the Revolutionary War, by great-great-grandfather of donor, Mrs. Bessie Napier Proudfoot, of Macon. The Coat and material were made by hand. Watch, given by Lord Fairfax to Dr. Henry Frantz, at Grenay Court, in 1748. Presented by his great-granddaughter. Carved Ivory Knitting Needle Holders, given by Martha Washington to Mary Gilmore Dorrance, while on a visit to Mt. Vernon, 1754. Presented by her great-granddaughter. Set of Vest Buttons, worn and afterwards given by General Washington, to his friend and physician, Dr. Henry Frantz, in 1755. Spanish Coin, given by General Washington to Dr. Henry Frantz, on his last visit to him, in 1796. These relics presented by Mrs. Ivanora Fairfax Wood, Gov. John Milledge Chapter.

ILLINOIS: Footwarmer, owned by Martha Board, a Real Daughter. Presented by Miss Luella Swanson, Martha Board Chapter. Continental Money, Two Shilling Piece, presented by Mrs. Benjamin Olin, Louis Joliet Chapter. Small China Pitcher, presented through the Fort Armstrong Chapter. Book, "Commentary on the Five Gospels," published 1812; book,

"The Life of Dr. Newton in Africa," published 1792; presented by Mrs. Lucy U. Paul Popenoe, Aurora Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Old Manuscript, signed by Patrick Henry. Document, signed by George Washington; Silver Teaspoon, owned and used by George Washington; Piece of Hand Woven Dress Fabric, worn by Martha Washington during the Revolutionary War; Presented by Col. Walter Scott, through the Mercy Warren Chapter. Autographed Letter, from Alex. McDougall, famous Brigadier General, Revolutionary War, February 16, 1779; Autographed Letter, from Wm. Phillips, Major General Revolutionary War, May 30, 1778; Presented by Col. Walter Scott, Honorary Member Eunice Day Chapter.

MICHIGAN: Manuscript Case. Presented in honor of Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice President General, and Seventh Regent of Michigan. Leeds Teapot, fluted, with Swan Knob, presented by Mrs. Wm. Henry Harrison Hutton, Louisa St. Claire Chapter.

MISSISSIPPI: Gun Case. Presented in honor of Mrs. George Whitney White, Curator General, 1920-1923, through the Holly Springs Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: Bowl of Pink Lustre. Presented by Mrs. Jos. G. Summerill. Wine Glass, with long stem. Presented by Mrs. Jos. G. Summerill. Cup and Saucer, pink lustre. Presented by Mrs. Clement R. Ogden. China cup plate, owned by Ann Whitall, heroine of Redbank. Presented by Miss Mary L. Whitall, Ann Whitall Chapter.

NEW YORK: Book, "The Life of George Washington," in 3 vols., by John Marshall. Published in 1804. Seamless Pillow Case, woven by great aunt of donor, Lucy Johnson, a Real Daughter. Old Newspaper, with account of interview with Lucy Johnson. Sampler, made by Sally Russell, a Real Daughter, grand aunt of donor. Silver Teaspoon, marked "D. J.," owned by great-great-grandmother of donor. Wooden Canteen, Wooden Plate, used by great-grandfather of donor in Revolutionary War. Book, "The Schoolmaster's Assistant." Published in 1793. Book, "The Speaker." Published in 1810. Book, "The Elements of Useful Knowledge." Published in 1810. Neck Kerchief, spun and woven by great-great-grandmother of donor. Presented by Miss Hannah Babcock, Regent of Mary Murray Chapter.

OHIO: Continental Money (\$65). Presented by Mrs. Anna Murray Cope, Julianna White Chapter. Seal skin Bonnet, with Fur Border. Presented by Mrs. James H. Sells, Columbus Chapter. Hand-made Cap, and Embroidered Ribbon. Presented by Mrs. James M. Bryer, Western Reserve Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: Old Purse, and Snuff Box, used in Revolutionary times. Presented by Mrs. Lay, Port Allegheny, Penna. Silver Teaspoon. Presented by Miss Sarah Clayton Vance, Great Meadow Chapter. **China Gravy Boat**, part of a set ordered by John Paul Jones; Sword, with ivory hilt, owned by Maj. Levi Twiggs, father of donor, Mrs. F. H. Getchell, who gave these relics in memory of her mother. The Gravy Boat was bought by Col. John P. Decatur, born 1786, died 1832. Ancestor of donor.

RHODE ISLAND: Washington Clock. Presented by Mrs. Henry H. Fay, Gaspee Chapter.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Bead Bag, Thimble, Small Crochet Hook, owned by great-grandmother of donor, married in 1758. Presented by Virginia VanDerhub Bramble, 39th Star Chapter.

TEXAS: Piece of Blue and White Bed Covering; Will of Henry Peeples, 1784. Presented by the State Regent.

WASHINGTON: Cup and Saucer. Formerly owned by Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Presented by Mrs. Malie Alice Dawson King, Seattle Chapter. Nineteen Rare Manuscripts, accompanied by Portraits, to be placed with the "Flora Walker Collection." Presented by Mrs. Wm. S. Walker, State Regent.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE.

Inquiry was made by several of the State Regents relative to gifts presented during Congress which did not appear in the report; some of which it was thought had gone direct to the respective State Rooms, some to the Library. The Curator General was authorized to make investigation and amend the report. There being no objections the report was accepted subject to these amendments.

The report of the Treasurer General was then presented, verbally, to the effect that arrangements for bonding to insure the keeping of funds intact had been completed, and bond had been issued; and reporting application of 12 members for reinstatement, they having complied with the By-laws.

It was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Seydel:

That these twelve members be reinstated.

Motion *carried*. The President General thereupon declared these twelve members reinstated in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Miss McDuffee.

That the Bond as presented by our Treasurer General be accepted by this National Board of Management.

Motion *carried* and bond was placed in the custodianship of the Recording Secretary General.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was presented:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is my pleasure to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Hattie May Hansford Arnold, Versailles, Ky.; Mrs. Amy Maria Cantright Brown, Fairmont, Minn.; Mrs. Martha A. Edison Bronson, Brainerd, Minn.

The authorization for the Chapter at Buenos Ayres, South America, has expired by time limitation.

The Remember Allerton Chapter at Monticello, Illinois, is presented for confirmation.

The Chapter forming at Minneapolis, Minnesota, submits the name Maria Sanford for approval.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN) FLORA A. WALKER,

Mrs. Walker moved:

The adoption of the report of the Organizing Secretary General.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Briggs and *carried*.

Mrs. Herrick, of Illinois, asked if permission had been given at a previous meeting for an Organizing Regent at Waukegan, Illinois. The President General requested the Organizing Secretary General to investigate and report later.

The Historian General stated that she had no report but wished to express appreciation for this opportunity for service.

The Corresponding Secretary General stated that she had nothing to report at this time, and expressed a desire to serve in every way to the best of her ability.

The President General referred to the Constitution relative to the appointment of the Executive Committee, which authorizes the President General to make the Committee appointments, and presented the following names to comprise the membership of the Executive Committee: The President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Chairman *ex officio*, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Mrs. John Brown Heron, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Mrs. William Sherman Walker and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

It was moved by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Gillentine:

That the names of those appointed on the

Executive Committee by the President General be accepted.

Motion carried.

The President General then appointed Mrs. Walker, Organizing Secretary General, as Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, and Mrs. Buel as Chairman of the Manual Committee.

Miss Lincoln, Editor of the Magazine, presented her report.

Report of Magazine Editor

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The May Magazine will contain a sketch of the newly elected National Officers and the first day of the 32nd Continental Congress. The account of the week of the Congress will be concluded in the June issue.

Two special articles of much historical value to appear also in the May Magazine are by Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman of the National Fine Arts Commission, and Mr. Theodore T. Belote, Curator of the National Museum. Mr. Moore's article is about Washington's Family Life at Mt. Vernon, while that of Mr. Belote deals with the war medals of the United States issued by individual states and completes an interesting series of medal articles by him which have appeared during the past two years.

We have coming in later issues of the Magazine an article by Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, on the early watermarks on paper, illustrated with drawings by the author of these unique watermarks which are on early public documents and letters written by Washington, Franklin, and other great Americans. Mr. Moore has promised to write about the White House and, as he was consulted by President Roosevelt and Stanford White when the building was altered, he knows the subject thoroughly on which he writes.

These are only two of the many interesting articles which are to appear in the Magazine during the coming year. We plan to make the Magazine better and better, month by month, and with your cooperation and hearty support it can be done.

May I ask that each member of the Board not only subscribe herself but urge others to do so. The Magazine is the official publication of the National Society and it has gained the confidence of our subscribers who are enthusiastic in its praise.

Our subscriptions today total 11,346, and we took in 188 subscriptions during the week of Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

Miss Lincoln's report was accepted with appreciation.

Mrs. Bissell, the retiring chairman of the Magazine Committee, made a strong appeal to State Regents to subscribe for the Magazine and to urge Chapter Regents to do so. She reported a subscription list of 11,346, and urged increasing the list to 25,000 in order to make the Magazine self-supporting.

Mrs. Nash expressed a desire to know whether the members of the Board considered the idea of prizes a good one. Mrs. Bissell responded that it stimulated interest and gave the Chairman of the Magazine Committee something to talk about, an excuse for going to the Chapters. Mrs. Gillentine stated that one of the Chapters in Tennessee put on a program of Magazine features, bringing the articles before a large audience, and securing an increase of thirty-five subscriptions. Mrs. Coolidge, of Minnesota, reported a subscription presented to three libraries, one high school and one Teachers' College. Mrs. Hobart, of Ohio, reported furnishing the Magazine to Junior High School, where American history is studied, the teachers reporting a surprising interest among the children; Mrs. Kitt reported that at least one-third or more of the Missouri Chapters give the Magazine to the public libraries.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution stated that she had no report to offer but hoped each member of the Board would purchase a copy of the report of her predecessor, which could be had at the business office.

Mrs. Moss reported verbally as Chairman of the Committee on Conservation and Thrift, calling especial attention to the extension of time to May 15th, in the tree planting contest, and stating that the announcement of the prize winner would be published in the Magazine.

Miss McDuffee reported verbally for the Americanization section of the Committee on Patriotic Education, stating that the Government had requested a complete report of the work accomplished, which report was in course of preparation.

Mrs. Buel, Chairman of the Manual Committee, asked for suggestions as to what languages should be chosen next for translation of the Bulletin. California State Regent suggested Russian and Portuguese, with Greek as third choice; Florida State Regent recommended Syrian; Minnesota State Regent spoke of having special charge of a Syrian group; Massachusetts asked for Finnish.

Doctor Barrett, of Virginia, extended an invitation to the members of the Board to visit Kenmore on the following day, and a rising

vote was taken to ascertain how many would be able to accept.

Miss Wallace, Chairman of Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, spoke of a coming conference between representatives of the American Legion and the War Department on this subject, and Doctor Barrett explained that a convention of two days' duration had been called to meet in Washington, on June 14 and 15, 1923, at which representatives of various patriotic organizations would be present and were invited to cooperate.

The Organizing Secretary General, having investigated the inquiry made by Mrs. Herrick, of Illinois, reported that the Organizing Regent for Waukegan, Illinois, had been confirmed at the last Board meeting.

The President General said if there was no objection at this time she would invite Mrs. Schulz to appear before the Board to deliver a message of invitation regarding the coming Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. There being no objection a messenger was sent to bring Mrs. Schulz before the Board.

While awaiting Mrs. Schulz, Mrs. Hardy offered the following motion, which was variously seconded:

That the request of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia, to sell flowers at the Congress in 1924 be granted.

A substitute motion was offered by Mrs. Young, seconded by Mrs. Herron:

That the motion to grant the privilege of sale of flowers in Continental Hall during Congress 1924 to Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia be referred to the Building and Grounds Committee.

The substitute motion carried.

Mrs. Jessie Glen Schulz was then introduced by the President General, and brought an invitation to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be the first patriotic organization to join the movement for the celebration in Philadelphia of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, by appointing a Contact Committee to confer with the officials of the Sesqui-Centennial. Mrs. Heron, State Regent of Pennsylvania, read an outline of the plan for the Sesqui-Centennial and moved:

That the President General appoint a committee of five to form a Contact Committee to cooperate with the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association.

Variously seconded.

A request for further information relative to the duties of such a Contact Committee was responded to as follows: "I understand this

pledges us to nothing except that we come in contact with the Committee from the State of Pennsylvania." Mrs. Heron then read the following extracts from a Joint Resolution, "To approve the holding of a national and international exhibition in the City of Philadelphia in 1926. * * * "Whereas, preliminary steps have been taken by the Mayor and Council and a Citizens' Committee of Philadelphia to celebrate in that City in 1926 the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by holding an exhibition in which it is expected that the various States of the Union, the Federal Government and all the nations of the world will be represented; and Whereas the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania unanimously passed a resolution April 28, 1921, that the Commonwealth should prepare for and participate in such Sesqui-Centennial celebration. * * *

"Resolved, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania heartily approves the holding in Philadelphia, in 1926, of an international exposition celebrating the Sesqui-Centennial of American Independence."

Motion to appoint a Contact Committee of Five was put to vote and carried.

Mrs. McCall offered the following motion, seconded by Mrs. Heath and Mrs. Craig:

That Caldwell be authorized to make a ribbon (the reverse of the one worn by the President General), to be used by the Honorary Presidents General.

The President General asked permission to speak in favor of the motion, explaining that it had been made at her request, the ribbon for the Honorary Presidents General to be the same width but reverse in color to that worn by the President General. Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Spence, State Vice Regent and Acting Regent, Wisconsin, and seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins:

That Wisconsin transfer the Wisconsin box to some State which has no room, business details to be arranged.

Mrs. Spence explained that Wisconsin felt it was selfish to retain the box in addition to a beautiful room, and wished to give some other state the opportunity of taking over the box.

Miss McDuffee suggested that this be taken up with the Building and Grounds Committee, and the President General stated if there were no objections this would be done.

The President General announced that the official photographer had requested the Board to appear for a group picture during the noon recess, and on motion, seconded and carried a recess was taken until 2 p.m.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2 P.M.

It was moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Miss McDuffee:

That the Executive Committee be authorized to perform such duties of the Board between its meetings as the Executive Committee may from time to time deem expedient.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Denmead:

That the State Regents of the Thirteen Original States be permitted to sign the resolution concerning the Committee of Contact for the Sesqui-Centennial of the Declaration of Independence presented by the State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Motion carried.

To the original motion, "That the President General appoint a committee of five to form a Contact Committee to coöperate with the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association," as offered by Mrs. Emily S. Heron, State Regent of Pennsylvania and seconded by Mrs. Cornelia Peirce Seydel (Mich.) and Mrs. E. C. B. Buel (Conn.), the following State Regents added their signatures: Mrs. Charles White Nash (N. Y.), Miss Eleanor E. Todd (Del.); Mrs. Charles H. Bissell (Conn.), Mrs. Adam Denmead (Md.), Mrs. Henry D. Fitts (N. J.), Mrs. Franklin C. Cain (S. C.), Mrs. Norma C. Snow (N. H.), Mrs. George H. Fowler (R. I.), Mrs. Charles W. Tillett (N. C.), Mrs. Charles Akerman (Ga.), Mrs. George Minot Baker (Mass.), and permission was given for the signature of Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, to be added later, as she had been called away from the meeting.

The President General then requested the Recording Secretary General to read a letter from Mr. Theodore W. Compton, Secretary United States Historical Society, presenting a bound volume of copies of the original etchings of Historic Landmarks of America, which was received too late to be presented during the Congress.

It was moved by Mrs. Fitts, seconded by Miss Wallace:

That a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Compton in appreciation of his gift of a bound volume of the Landmarks of America.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Seydel:

That the President General be Chairman of the Sesqui-Centennial "Committee of Contact."

Motion carried.

The President General stated that she did not know of anything further to come before the Board except the time for holding the June

meeting, and spoke of the impossibility of securing hotel reservations during the week of June 5th, due to the Shriner's Convention, and suggested a date between June 12th and June 20th.

It was moved by Mrs. Hoval Smith, seconded by Mrs. Nash:

That the next Board meeting be held June 12, 1923.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Nash inquired whether it would be possible to set certain days of certain weeks of certain months for Board meetings in order the State Regents might know longer in advance and plan their work accordingly, and offered the following motion which was seconded by Mrs. Moss:

That the National Board of Management adopt definite dates for Board meetings.

Motion carried.

Discussion relative to the definite dates to be set followed. It was moved by Mrs. Baker and seconded by Mrs. Holden:

That the decision to decide upon a definite date for Board meetings be presented at June meeting.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Heath, Vice President General from North Carolina, asked permission to speak about the Southern Industrial Institute and after expressing appreciation for the support of various State Regents requested the continued coöperation of all States in this work.

Mrs. Gillentine, of Tennessee, mentioned the great need for a National Hall of Archives in the District of Columbia and offered the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Beck:

That the United States Congress be urged to appropriate sufficient money to meet the imperative need for the early erection of an Archives Building as the National Hall of Records and that State Regents be requested to ask Chapter Regents to urge their Senators and Representatives to work for this measure.

It was the consensus of opinion that this motion be referred to the Legislative Committee, and upon motion, duly seconded and carried, it was so ordered.

Mrs. Reed introduced a suggestion that State Vice Regents be given the courtesy of attending the Board meetings without voice or vote; it was the consensus of opinion that this would prove confusing and possibly illegal, and it was explained that it was customary for State Regents to arrange to have their Vice Regents attend Board meetings occasionally in their stead, that they might be thoroughly familiar with the proceedings; and it was recommended that they follow the published report of proceedings in the Magazine.

The President General requested the Record-

ing Secretary General to read a letter from Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey relative to action taken at the Congress to place markers on the graves of Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Ella Hardin Walworth, and referring to action taken at the Congress of 1898.

It was moved by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Kitt:

That this communication in regard to the Founders be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Motion carried.

The President General then requested the Recording Secretary General to read a communication from Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Honorary Dean, Washington College of Law, relative to the use of Memorial Continental Hall for commencement services.

It was moved by Mrs. Hardy and seconded by Mrs. Heron:

That the request of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey for the use of the Auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall for the Law School commencement be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Building and Grounds.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Moss requested that the Board authorize the printing of 200 copies of her report to Congress as Chairman of the Committee on Conservation and Thrift. It was explained that this did not require action of the Board as it was an established custom to provide Committee Chairmen with 200 copies of their respective reports upon request being made to the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Seydel stated that it had been customary at the close of Congress to present to Mr. Phillips and to the policemen and firemen \$50, and offered the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Buel:

That \$50 be given to Mr. Phillips, \$50 to the policemen, \$50 to the firemen in recognition of their services during Congress.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Hobart, of Ohio, requested the coöperation of the State Regents in behalf of the Caroline Scott Harrison fund.

Miss Gilbert, of Iowa, stated that the Iowa room was vacant and that Iowa was ready to furnish it in keeping with the other rooms in Memorial Continental Hall if they could be assured of having it permanently, and offered the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Bissell:

That the question of furnishing the Iowa room be discussed in this Board meeting.

A substitute motion was offered by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Moss:

That the matter of the Iowa room be referred

to the Building and Grounds Committee with power to act.

Substitute motion carried.

Mrs. Buel mentioned that it was customary for all clerks to have a full holiday on the Saturday following Congress and asked if it was necessary for the Board to act upon this. Since it was an established custom, it was deemed unnecessary to take formal action, but unanimous approval was expressed by the Board.

The President General announced the appointment of Mrs. Charles White Nash as Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and paid a tribute to Mrs. Bissell, the retiring Chairman, for the wonderful work which she had accomplished.

Mrs. Hodgkins offered a motion, seconded by Mrs. Cain and Mrs. Hardy:

That Caldwell be authorized to make a ribbon for ex-State Regents the reverse (in color) of that made for State Regents.

Mrs. Buel asked if this could not be referred to the June Board, and offered the following motion, seconded by Mrs. Hobart:

To postpone this motion to the June Board meeting.

Motion to postpone carried.

The President General asked the Recording Secretary General to read a communication from George Washington University, requesting the use of Memorial Continental Hall for commencement exercises on June 6, 1923. It was the consensus of opinion that this and all similar requests be left to the decision of the President General in consultation with the Building and Grounds Committee.

It was moved by Mrs. Baker, seconded by Mrs. Holden:

That the motion asking for decision of definite Board meeting dates be rescinded. (Referring to their previous motion to defer decision to June meeting.)

Motion to rescind carried.

Mrs. Nash then offered a motion, seconded by Mrs. Moss:

That the motion adopted regarding the adoption of specified dates for Board meetings be rescinded. (Referring to their previous motion.)

Motion to rescind carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved.

Mrs. Hardy congratulated the new President General on the way in which she had presided, saying, "we knew she would do it well, but we want the pleasure of telling her so," and moved a rising vote of appreciation, which was tendered.

The meeting adjourned at 3:20 P.M. on motion of Mrs. Walker, seconded and carried.

(MRS. FRANK H.) ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

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